HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XV NO 80— BOMBAY MONDAY APRIL 4 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,962
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWAx ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th April	MARCHA ...	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUNANA ..	8,427
21st ,,	MERKARA ..	8,285

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
1st April	MALOJA ..	for Colombo & Australia.
12th ,,	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
7th June	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
4th April	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
6th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
16th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Hankow Maru ..	4104	20 Mar.	3 April.
Moji Maru ..	3757	24 ,,	6 ,,
Sado Maru ..	5898	31 ,,	11 ,,
Akita Maru ..	3817	7 April	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	14 ,,	20 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 ,,	12 May

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shiraha Maru ..	20th Mar.	3rd April
Shinnoh Maru ..	2nd April.	12th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	10th ,,	20th ,,
Sumatra Maru..	22nd ,,	3rd May

For Particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams:
"SHOSEN,"
P. O. Box No. 358.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Rs.		
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Just 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.

——the highest that skill and science can produce.

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT IS THE BEST TO DAY.

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD
Agents:
C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

A.A.S.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and stormproof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC—under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A GRADUATE CLERK, knowing typewriting, daily 3 hours from 3 to 6 p.m. Apply stating salary expected to Box. No. 1947, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R163

WANTED—CANDIDATES for SUBORDINATE ENGINEER and OVERSEER CLASSES, Session July 1927. For free prospectus Apply to MANAGER, HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow.
A R159

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R152

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—From 1st May one Office Room in a prominent business locality in Fort, opposite Clock Tower, Esplanade Road, 450 square feet in area. Apply K. P. DAVAR & CO., N. M. Wadia Building, 123, Esplanade Road.
C R158

TO BE LET.—At Chembur Garden Suburb, an exceptionally fine ENGLISH-TYPE BUNGALOW about five minutes motor run from Chembur Garden Suburb Railway Station whence Bombay is reached in 37 minutes. Four Bed-rooms, two Reception rooms, wide verandhas, English Bath-room, nice lawn, motor garage and servants' quarters. An ideal home. Rent moderate. Apply to the LAND MANAGER, Development Department, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
C 28388

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

HOW TO LOVE, Matrimony, Girlhood, Manhood Womanhood. Price 2-8-0 each. List free. Apply VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R163

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3673

PROFESSION.

A VISWANATH PANDIT the unknown Astrologer of Southern India now in Bombay On-Tour. Interview on appointment only at Rs. 2/4. Discussion for one and half hour. Apply SARASWATI BHUVAN, Kapadbazar, Mahim.
P R106

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

MATHERAN RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAY CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS.

SPECIAL RATE CIRCULAR NO. 2.

During the ensuing Easter Holidays, Return Tickets will be issued to 1st and 2nd class passengers from the 8th to the 18th April, 1927, and will be available for the completion of the Return journey upto the midnight of 29th April 1927 from V. T. Bombay, Byculla, and Poona to Matheran at a fare and a half over the Matheran Railway plus two single fares over the G. I. P.

Children above 3 years of age and under 12 years will be charged half the fares.

No refund can be claimed on Tickets purchased, unused or lost.

A. N. MALLIK (Cantab),
General Manager.

General Manager's Office,
Neral 1st April, 1927.
28386

WANTED.

A LADY SUPERINTENDENT for Municipal Girls' Schools at Meerut. Must be educational enthusiast, trained and experienced. Must have good organising capacity. Must be well versed with Urdu and Hindi both, preference will be given to English knowing and non-pardah observing lady. Salary Rs. 70/- to Rs. 100/- including conveyance allowance, provident fund benefits extra. Apply stating age qualifications, previous experience with copies of testimonials (not to be returned) to the Chairman, Municipal Board, Meerut.
28361

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

SPINNING MILL FOR SALE.

1. UNDER orders from the Council of Administration, Bhavnagar State, tenders are invited for the purchase of the Mahuva Cotton Spinning Mill, situated at Mahuva, with its buildings, bungalows, stores and other property both moveable and immoveable which are within the jurisdiction of the Bhavnagar State.

2. The ground on which the Mill and its buildings stand and its compound is lease-hold ground leased by the Darbar.

3. Those desiring to purchase should sealed tenders to the undersigned. The tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Mahuva Mill" and should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1927.

4. Tenders should be submitted along with a deposit of Rs. 10,000/ ten thousand rupees.

5. The Darbar do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

6. The tenders shall be opened by the PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL immediately after 11-30 a.m. on the 16th April, 1927, when tenderers or their duly authorised agents should be present.

7. On a tender being passed the tenderers shall have to pay as earnest money twenty-five per cent of the amount of his tender.

8. The full amount of the tender shall have to be paid immediately after the proper Conveyance Deed has been signed.

9. All expenses incidental to the sale such as stamp, registration, Darbar's levy known as Choth etc., as also cost of any certified copies of documents etc., which the purchaser may require shall be borne by the purchaser.

10. Arrangements for the inspection of machinery, buildings etc., will be made by the Darbari Supervisor staying on the Mill premises at Mahuva.

BHANUPRASAD D.
Controller of State Accounts.

Bhavnagar, 1st April, 1927.
28390

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE

EASTER 1927.

RETURN TICKETS at a reduced fare will be issued for ALL classes of passengers during Easter. For particulars refer to Notices exhibited at stations.

H. P. BALL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay 1st April 1927.
28372

FOR SALE.

1. P. Orr and Son's Six 14" DUMPY LEVELS, complete with spare parts in working order with tripod stand.
2. P. Orr and Son's Ten SOP-WOOD LEVELLING STAVES, 14" in length, slightly used.
3. Six STEEL CHAINS, 100" long, slightly used with arrows.

Inquire about prices from

STATE ENGINEER,
Rajkot.
28391

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for Works in the construction of Water Entrances and providing C. I. Frames and covers over the scraper manholes on the Ovoid Sewer, etc., in Carnac Road will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 per form to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices;
Bombay, 2nd April, 1927.
28387

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

EASTER HOLIDAY CHEAP RETURN TICKETS THIRD CLASS TICKETS.

DURING the ensuing Easter Holidays return journey concession tickets at a FARE AND A HALF FOR THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 3-15-0 by mail trains and Rs. 3-3-0 by ordinary and express trains for the double journey will be issued between Victoria Terminus, Bombay, Byculla, Dadar, Kurla, Thana and Kalyan and the following stations:—

Talegaon	Nagpur.
Kirkee.	Burhanpur.
Poona	Khandwa.
Kurduwadi	Chalisgaon.
Sholapur	Khamgaon.
Deolali	Dhulia.
Nasik Road	Malkapur.
Manmad.	Amraoti.
Bhusawal	Ahmednagar.

Detailed information can be had at the Information Bureau, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay or at the Booking Offices of stations mentioned above.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1927.
28389

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

DURING the ensuing Easter Holidays, Concession Tickets for first and second classes at one and one third fare and for Inter class at a fare and a half for the double journey will be issued to passengers over the G. I. P. Railway travelling distances over 100 miles. This concession will be in force from the 8th to 18th April, 1927, and will be available for completion of the return journey up to midnight of 29th April 1927.

No refunds can be claimed on tickets purchased but unused or lost.

Detailed information can be had at the Information Bureau, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay or at the Booking Offices.

A. PEEL COOLDNEY,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
29th March, 1927.
28363

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 4361 of 1924.

NARANDAS KILABHAI alias JUGJIWANDAS and another....Plaintiffs.

vs.

MAHOMED FAIZULLA MAHOMED TAQI alias BANUMIYA MAHOMED and another .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 8th day of April, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1927, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

PLOT NO. VI.

House originally door No. 173 Municipal No. 373 built on site No. 78 in Bassangudi Extension, Bangalore City in Mysore State measuring 260 feet by 200 feet bounded on the East by Forty feet Road and in the North by West Cross Road, on the South by Mr. Hanumantha Rao's house, on the West by G. Coopoo Rao's vacant site and by admeasurement being 52,000 square feet be it a little more or less.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1927.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28269

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable specially made-to-order furniture by McKenzie and others, rich Persian carpets, large English ice box, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 9th Instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Marine Lines, behind B. B. & C. I. Railway Offices, valuable and handsome specially made-to-order furniture by McKenzie and others, glass and crockery, sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon and dumb-waiter, suite of drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, rich Persian carpets, iron single cots with mattresses, handsome mirror and panel door almyrahs by MacKenzie, cloth and gown press, oval mirror dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, folding card tables, one large English ice box with refrigerator, cooking utensils, etc., etc. the property of H. T. Gorrie, Esqr., proceeded Home.

Catalogues are published and the property on view from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CULTIVATING GROUND, CUTTING GRASS AND DRAWING TODDY, FROM TREES, ETC., FOR THEES, ETC., FOR THE PERIOD OF ONE YEAR.

UNDER instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. Bennett and Company, will To-morrow, Tuesday the 5th instant sell by public auction at 9 a.m. (B.T.) at New Cutchra Siding, near Mahaluxmi Station, the rights of cultivating ground, cutting grass and drawing toddy from the following places:

Cutting grass from Antop Hill, New Mahomedan Cemetery Open Train or Clerk Road from the Race Course Stables from th banks commencing from the Race course Stables on Clerk Road to the Pumping Station at Love Grove from Haines Road Cemetery, etc.

Right of drawing Toddy for one year.

Old Burial ground at Haines Road and Health camp at Sukhlaji Street.

The right of cultivating and cutting grass for one year:—Arthur Road, North West Flats, Main drain lying between Arthur Road and Flats North West of Arthur Road, Old Burial ground at Haines Road, Open drain and to the West of Improvement Trust plot of Clerk Road.

Right of gathering and collecting fruits from the trees in the compound of Turner Sanitoriam, Bhojwada, Parel.

For further particulars apply to the Municipal Commissioner's Office or the Superintendent's Office, North Brook Gardens, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MANGALWADI, GIRGAUM, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Ratansey Naranji, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on the premises at Mangalwadi on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned proverty on account and at the risk of Narayan Ganpat Mahimker, Motiram Narayan Mahimker and Chandrakant Narayen Mahimker the last two being minors under the age of 18 years by their duly appointed guardian the said Narayan Ganpat Mahimker, the mortgagors under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 16th day of September, 1925, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of verpetual Fazandari land or ground situated at Mangalwadi, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring about 144 square yards or thereabouts bearing new Survey No. 8068 and Cadastral Survey No. 66 (Girgaum Division) and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 489 and Street No. 19 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Vishnu Babaji, on or towards the West by vacant ground of Dawoody Borah Cemetery, on or towards the North by the vacant ground of Dawoody Borah Cemetery and on or towards the South by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES OF ALPACCA NAILS.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Dayabhoy Hiralal, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW (TUESDAY, the 5th April, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

A-C-672-1|10—10 cases of Alpacca Nails.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CARPETS, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, ENAMELLEDWARE, INSOLVENT'S "OAKLAND" MOTOR CAR, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 5th April, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almirahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, TWO BIG BATH TUBS, etc., etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of M. M. Slade (Insolvent):—

One "OAKLAND" Motor Car No. Z7479.

By the order of the offices concerned:—

One lot carpets of assorted sizes.

3 cases of enamelled ware (Bellied Ewers), viz. 16, 17 and 19 cm.

7 cases each contg. 50 pieces of white shirting 30" by 40 yards.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—

A big lot of shirtings, jaceonets, nainsooks, etc.

FURNITURE SALE,
ON SUNDAY, THE 10TH APRIL, 1927, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AT BUNGALOW NO. 7 NEXT TO SIR N. N. WADIA'S BUNGALOW, PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE AND SUBSTANTIALLY MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET TONED PIANO, CABINET GRAMOPHONE, RICH CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATEDWARE, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 10th April, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bungalow No. 7, next to Sir N. N. Wadia's bungalow, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and substantially made to order household furniture, real mahogany dining table and chairs, elegant sideboards, dinner wagons and tea tables, a few pieces of old carved blackwood furniture, leather lined suites of chesterfield sofas and chairs, velvet lined drawing room suites, writing tables, one sweet toned piano, cabinet gramophone, large office table and chairs, complete bedroom furniture, richly polished mirror door almyrahs, dressing tables, bedsteads, meatsafes, ice box, very rich glass, crockery and platedware by the best known makers, etc., etc.

The property of A. W. Andrey Esq., proceeded Home.

Furniture will be on view from 8th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy (Incorporated in Holland).

Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000 = £ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund	F 43,777,341 = £ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM. (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.

British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

Hedjaz:—Jeddah.

Japan:—Kobe.

China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.

A. F. BOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

Special Holiday Programme
FOR TO-DAY ONLY
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"SAFETY LAST"
7 REELS.
See the Prince of Skylarkers in his Hurricane of humour with frills, spills, chills and surprising sensations.
See him climb a twelve storey building.
'FELIX LAUGHS IT OFF!'
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME:—6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
MATINEE AT 4 P. M.
PATHECINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FROM TO-MORROW
First National Pictures
Present
"SWEET DADDIES"
7 Reels
Starring
CHARLIE MURRAY
GEORGE SIDNEY
VERA GORDON
Jack Mulhall and Johnny Ralston
LAUGHS AND THRILLS GALORE!
One of those wholesome Comedy affairs with a particularly funny twist at the end.
'FELIX LAUGHS IT OFF!'
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6 P. M.
A DISPLAY OF DANCING by PUPILS OF MISS SHACKELL.
Popular Prices. Booking at Rose & Co. upto 4 p.m. after 5 p.m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
RICHARD BELL
PRESENTS
THE JOY BELLS
A Super-Cabaret Company of 5 Talented Artists.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 5 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre

GAIETY THEATRE.
4-30 and 6-30 p.m. only.
MAE MURRAY
IN
PEACOCK ALLEY
The Love Story of a Parisian Dancer.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK.
Maharashtra Film Co.'s Picture
NETAJI PALKAR
Which will remind you of Sinhgad.

AMUSEMENTS

TRIBUTES TO THE HEROISM, NOBILITY AND SELF-SACRIFICE OF
Kharag-Bahadhur A "MARTYR" For Woman's Honor
SHARADHA'S MASTER-PRODUCTION!!!
REWARDS OF BLIND-PASSIONS OR
A CHIVALROUS YOUTH
AND
WOMAN'S HONOR
With Special Dance by Miss SITADEVI
TIME: 2-30, 4-30, 6-45, 9 and 11-15 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday & Holidays at 2-30 P.M.
RATES AS USUAL.
TO BE SCREENED AT
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHARNI ROAD.

THURSDAY, 7TH APRIL 1927
AT 9-30 P. M.
MARVELLOUS CONJURING MAGIC PERFORMANCES
BY
The Great Blind Magician
Prof. L. K. SHAH,
THE WILLIAM TELL OF INDIA.

Under the Patronage of
THE GRAIN MERCHANTS
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOMBAY PUBLIC.
The blind Professor has received universal approbation from the public as well as eminent publicists for his Marvellous Conjuring Magic performances—and has received not less than 105 GOLD MEDALS.
DONT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
PLACE— GRANT ROAD, VICTORIA THEATRE.
TICKETS:— Extra 4-8-0 First Class 2-4-0 Third 1-2-0
Orchestra 3-6-0 Second ,, 1-12-0 Fourth 0-9-0
HAVE YOUR TICKET FIRST.
MANAGER.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.
KARNIK Depot BOMBAY
KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

Depilatory Soap
Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even o the tenderest part.
Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes Re. 1
12 cakes Rs. 3
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
For terms apply to:—
BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS
14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar, C

NEW YORK COTTON.

A NORDEN AND CO.

COTTON:

NEW YORK, Mar. 5.

Notwithstanding the reactionary sentiment which developed yesterday following the advance of the December and January positions above the 15 cent level, there are, as yet, no indications of any lack of confidence on the part of the trade as a whole. This confidence may be said to have a decidedly sound basis. No longer are supplies burdensome; on the contrary there is already a scarcity of certain descriptions of cotton, and the lower grades which, this season, have formed so large a proportion of the crop as to inspire the belief that several years might elapse before they could all pass into consumptive channels, are being eagerly sought by mills and trade shorts at prices considerably higher than those ruling three months ago. Nor is the demand exclusively for the lower grades; it includes all grades and staples and, although co-operative associations, and private investors are selling more freely on the scale up, the basis has been well maintained.

The vast change which has occurred in the situation must be ascribed primarily to the fact that the long-practiced hand-to-mouth policy of buying on the part of mills, distributors, retailers and ultimate consumers was carried to extremes, leaving supplies considerably below the normal necessities of the steadily increasing population of the world. In addition, the decline which culminated early in December carried prices so low as to enable all branches of the trade to make purchases with the knowledge that their risks had been reduced to a minimum.

With the turn of the year came a pronounced increase in the world's demand for cotton goods. The Lancashire spinning and weaving industry, freed from all restrictions as to hours of operation and no longer shackled by a scarcity of coal, immediately took advantage of this favorably development. Germany found it expedient to increase her spindle activity almost to full capacity and, at the present time, is our best customer for American cotton, her imports from the beginning of the season to the end of last week amounting to 2,103,567 bales against 1,351,157 a year ago. The Japanese cotton textile trade which, during the latter part 1926, had suffered from a falling off in the foreign demand due to the appreciation of the yen and to a decline in the purchasing power of other Far Eastern countries, has since been favorably affected by an increase in the domestic consumption and by an advance in the price of bar silver which has also been partly responsible for the recent decided improvement in the demand for goods from India.

It cannot be said that the cotton manufacturing outlook throughout the world has been uniformly encouraging. France and Italy whose export activity last year reflected to no small extent their ability to undersell competitors by reason of their depreciated currencies are finding this advantage to be slipping from them. China presents a problem of which the solution has still to be found but Lancashire continues to receive fairly substantial orders from that quarter, pointing to a further improvement after the cessation of hostilities.

The impetus given to the industry has riveted attention on the fact that American cotton is relatively the cheapest obtainable. Partial crop failures in India and China, where, according to latest official estimates, commercial production will not amount to more than 5,728,000 bales of 478 pounds net against 7,167,000 in 1925-26, a decrease of 1,439,000 bales, will go far towards offsetting the record domestic yield. The substitution of American for Indian and Chinese cotton, not only in Europe but also in the Far East, helps to explain the increase to date of more than 1,600,000 bales in exports from the United States as compared with last season.

Despite the rapid broadening of cotton manufacturing activity, advices from the principal mill centres are to the effect that the production of goods is not yet keeping pace with the demand and, in consequence, it is a reasonable supposition that the end-of-season carryover will be considerably less than has been anticipated.

The demand, of course, cannot be expected to continue at its present rate indefinitely but it is rendered particularly impressive by its occurrence in the face of numerous predictions that there will be only a moderate reduction in cotton acreage this Spring.

A continuance of the present activity in spot markets and manufacturing centres would probably prevent any serious decline in the near future and may conceivably result in higher prices, particularly as the market, from a technical viewpoint, appears to be in a fairly healthy condition. Until new crop prospects become more clearly defined, however, we think it best to adopt a cautious attitude and would only advise purchases on recessions.

COFFEE.

The erratic fluctuations of the past week have been due more to the extreme narrowness of the market than to any new developments although advices to the effect that, beginning on Monday next, Santos daily receipts will be reduced from 36,000 to 30,0000 bags promoted a limited volume of covering and new buying. The spot market has again relapsed into dullness, the trade apparently being convinced that no advance of consequence will occur. Brazil does not appear to have progressed in her reported negotiations for a European or American loan and until the Coffee Defence Institute can undertake to support the market financially a trading position seems advisable.

SUGAR.

Our market has been unfavorably affected by March liquidation, prompted by the circulation of delivery notices, by the easier tendency of raws and by heavy hedge selling of the distant positions. Reports that European beet sowings would be increased between 10 and 15 per cent. also had a bearish influence. European interest in Cuban raws continues and, although stocks on the Island are accumulating, the time is not far distant when a substantial improvement in the domestic demand may be counted upon. No decided trend is likely to develop in the near future but we believe that the decrease in this season's supplies relative to last year will gradually make itself felt and that purchases of July, September or December will eventually prove profitable.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

The removal of uncertainty regarding farm relief legislation following the Presidential veto of the McNary-Haugen bill and the fact that the Grain Futures Administration no longer requires daily reports of the long or short position of large individual accounts are expected to result in a material broadening of speculative activity. Advances reflecting the bullish construction placed on private estimates of the farm reserves of Wheat, Corn and Oats were checked by profit taking and, unless there is a decided improvement in the cash demand, we would only advise purchases on good recessions. The export demand for Rye continues on a moderate scale despite discouraging advices from Germany. The domestic milling demand, however, is dull, and, in the absence of new developments, prices appear likely to follow the movement of Wheat.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The weekly cotton report, issued by Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson on the 4th ultimo states that the market has displayed a rather more hesitating appearance during the period under review and, whilst the movement has been of an inconsiderable nature on balance, fluctuations have been fairly numerous. Each advance has brought out liquidation and, freer hedging by the South, whilst on declines any pressure of this character has more or less disappeared and trade buying has increased in activity. The undertone, however, has continued to be sound in the main: the demand for actual cotton keeps up surprising, and generally speaking, whenever any real buying appears from trade sources the supply of contracts is quite small. As far as our own market is concerned, the feature has been increased weakness in the immediately near positions. Referring to this, when writing last, we mentioned that apparently the situation was more promising here, owing to the fact that local spot interests seemed prepared to absorb dockets with freedom: but this aspect of the situation has changed, for, apparently not satisfied with the allowances at which the cotton is passing into their hands, these interests have ceased absorbing the tender, with the result that yesterday's dockets passed into a variety of hands. This development has produced active liquidation in the current month, which at one time sold as low as 18 points under May and 30 points under July, and though some recovery is to be noted from this level, there is no marked confidence or support forthcoming, and if further tenders are made on this position it is difficult to see at the moment who are the likely "takers up" of this cotton. It is very well to argue that the position may alter considerably before that time and that the allowances may reach a point considerably more favourable to the "taker-up," but the comparatively small premium at which October stands, to a certain extent discounts this possibility, and, unless the prospects for the next crop are disappointing during the summer, we fail to see large holders of actual being content to carry their stocks forward with this inadequate amount to do so, and certainly we cannot believe that it will appeal at all generally to take up at this difference any tenders that may be made with another crop close at hand. However, we realise the diversity of views on the situation, and that it can be argued both ways. Considerable quantities of Julys are already held against sales of October based on views different to our own; but for our part we would prefer to sell this crop rather than buy it.

The state of acairs in Manchester is similar to that existing when we were writing last. It has mainly been running on quieter than say a fortnight ago, but at the same time the tone is optimistic and sound and there is plenty of enquiry. In fact, the last day or so more business seems to have been about again spinners are keeping firmly to their prices and the situation is a much more satisfactory one for those interested than has been the case for a long time past.

The situation in China is the one disappointing feature, and, though a certain amount of business gets through for that very important outlet, enterprise is being naturally seriously checked and hampered by the uncertain and disturbed conditions due to the various conflicting forces [illegible]

Crop accounts are about normal, heavy rains have ensued throughout the great portion of the Belt, but this, while it is delaying farming operations, is in the main a good feature, as it provides ample sub-soil moisture. The acreage portion of the Belt, but this, whilst ty, as views are so confused over this point. Accounts from South Texas, where cotton is planted early, indicate no reduction in acreage in that area, yet from America we hear that general expectation is for a lessened cultivation of 10 per cent all round. We are sceptical about it being as much as [illegible] in view of existing prices but there seems to be no doubt that less fertilisers are likely to be used. We shall witness the final ginning figures in about a fortnight's time, and it will be interesting to see how near they approach to the Government's idea of production. However, this factor has ceased to have much bearing on the situation, it remains now a new crop question. One satisfactory point that has transpired lately is that markets of the world will not be disturbed next season in the same way as last by frequent Government reports. These are to be considerably reduced in number.

Broadly speaking, we remain conservatively "bullish," advising purchases on easy markets; for, though there are "bearish" features in the situation such as the possibility of another goodsized acreage next season, such factors will not play their part until later on. In the meantime, so many contracts are locked up by the trade all over the world, and the demand for actual is so extensive, that it is quite sufficient to offset the marketing of the balance of the growth, and any additional "bullish" feature is quickly responded to by an appreciation in values. Prices are by no means standing at levels which are attractive for outside or professional interests to supply contracts by "bearish" operations and consequently until values reach such a point the dearth of supply will be felt whenever the requirements of the trade have to be met. We do not look for any runaway markets and it is possible, and even likely, that during the next few weeks purchases may be made on better terms than to-day, but if such should occur, we should recommend advantage being taken of it.

KEROSENE RATES.

	Rs. as. p.
(The Burma Oil Company, Ltd., Bombay.)	
"Waterfly" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins	9 10 0
"Firefly" Test per case of 2 tins	9 4 0
"Swastika" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins	7 12 6
"Chukker" Test per 2 tins	7 10 6
"Chukker" Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	6 6 6
"Victoria" Test per 2 tins	6 4 6
"Victoria" Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	5 0 6

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, April 2. To-day's Price.
May	14.04 +.04
July	14.24 plus .05
October	14.48 plus .04
December	14.47 plus .04
January	14.71 plus .02
Middling Spot	14.35—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, April 2.
May	14.09—.02
July	14.26—.03
Middling Spot	14.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, April 2. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	34,000

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 2. To-day's Closing.
Beinde, Good	5.95
„ Fully Good	6.15
„ Fine	6.35
Bengal, Good	6.05
„ Fully Good	6.25
„ Fine	6.45
Oomra, Good	6.45
„ Fully Good	6.70
„ Fine	6.95
Broach, Good	6.45
Fully Good	6.75
Fine	7.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 2. Closing.
April	13.00
May	13.00
June	13.05
July	13.15
August	13.17
September	13.26
October	13.28
November	13.42
December	13.47
January	13.43
February	13.43
March	13.49
April	13.49
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	13.35

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 2.

Silver.—Market Quiet.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	26 1/4
Forward	26

LONDON GOLD.

	London, April 2. To-day's Price.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4 4 11
	Per cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3/8
Interest, 7 Days Market Loans	4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	To-day's Rate. Per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-11/32
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/8
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, April 2.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.48-3 8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.14 1/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	26.98
T.T. Milan on London	102.74
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.03
T.T. Prague on London	163.93
New York Demand Bills	485.43

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

	London, April 2. To-day's Price.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Shipment Offered, April-May	49/6
Rosario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Shipment, Offered, Avril-May	50/0
Wheat, Australian, Shipment Offered, April-May	52/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi Shipment Offered, April-May	52/0
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Shipment Offered, May-June	51/0

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.

June, per cwt.	17/4-1/2
July-Sept, per cwt	17/1-1/2
Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	17/1-1 2

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Bombay.

July-Sept., per cwt	17/3 1/4

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Karachi.

July-Sept., per cwt.	17/4

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, April 2.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot, Buyers	1/6
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot, Sellers,	1/8-1/8
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, Buyers	1/7-3/4
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, Sellers	1/8

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATION

Bombay, April 2.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T.T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 176 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 963
Bank's buying D D Frcs 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 3/4.
Bank's buying D/st D P Rs. 131 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D/st D P Rs. 133 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 23/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 123.98.
London—Switzerland Frs. 25.24.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.95.
London—Rome Liras 102.90.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 2.

3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 months 4 5/8 per cent
Bank of England rate 5 per cent
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 per cent
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, April 2. To-day's Price.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment, Quoted, April-May	£8-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment Offered, April-May	£18-17-6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment Nominal, April-May	£19-15-0

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

	New York, April 2.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot	16 5/16

LINSEED.

	London, April 2.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment Sellers, April-May	£17-7-6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment Sellers, May-June	£17-7-6
Linseed, La Plaat, c.i.f., ton, Shipment to Hull, Just due Paid	£14-12-6
Linseed, Bombay, ton, Ship Offered, April-May	£18 10-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 2. Closing.
April	7.49
May	7.56 plus .02
June	7.60
July	7.68 plus .02
August	7.71
September	7.75
October	7.78 plus .02
November	7.80
December	7.83
January	7.85 plus .02
February	7.87
March	7.90
April	7.91
Middling Spot	7.83

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, April 2. To-day's Sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 1st

		Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M.G. 282
„	Fine	„ 272
„	F.G.	„ 267
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	„ 272
„	F.G.	„ 265
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G. 302
Nagpur		„ 302
Yeotmal		„ 292/95
Arvi		„ 292/95
Amraoti		„ 287/89
Khamgaon-Akola		„ „ 284/87
Mulkapur		„ „ 282/84
Khandesh		„ „ 280/82
Muthia	Fine	„ 278/80
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.	298/308
Purna	Average	„ 277/87
Parbhani/Sailu		„ „ 277/87
Indore/Ujjain		„ „ 292/97
Burwah Sanavad		282/92
Broach	Fine M.G.	307/304
Western	Good	317 May/June + 18
Miraj/Sangli	F.G.	327
Compta	F, G. M. G.	332 April + 35/6 May + 32/3
Dhollera		Ap/May + 10 + 15
Kadi/Viramgam		Ap/May + 15

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.:—Eased on Unfavorable Liverpool— Narrow Market Giles estimates acreage reduction 16.2 per cent. Futures 8 to 11 Points Lower.

Local.—Long Liquidation. Short Selling. Later Japanese buying. Closed quiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York.—May Highest 14.15 at the opening; Lowest 14.04 (10-10 a.w.)

Liverpool.—Miss Giles estimate decrease in Acreage 16.53 per cent. tentative owing to late start.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee in their report issued to-da state htat we agree with the opinion that the best proposition at present is to buy American futures as there is every probability of that market eventually attaching a higher level. The American market however, while remaining steady with a good undertone, continues at present to be rather stationary; because with the new crop ahead—which according to present circumstances is not believed to be a very small one—there is a disposition to sell out stocks as much as possible and to await new crop developments. Our local market remains quiet but steady, and for the present we continue to favour buying in easy markets and selling on bulges.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesngar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 1st instant as under:—

"Miss Giles report tends to create confidence in new crop values."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened steady but declined on unfavourable Liverpool cables and on absence of buying orders. The market fluctuated within a narrow range and finally closed 8 to 11 points lower. Spot Cotton was quiet and brices show a fall of 5 points to 14.40c.

There was increased offering from the South and New Orleans spot ruled easy at a decline of 9 points to 14.11c.

So far few estimates are issued regarding the Cotton Acreage, and to-day a cable is received stating that Miss Giles estimates decrease in acreage for the season 1927-28 at 16.3 per cent. tentative owing to late start. We believe this reduction is pretty well discounted because when prices were in the neighbourhood of 12 cent. a reduction of 33 per cent. was talked over. As prices have not recovered something like 2 cents. per b. from the lowest reached during early part of December, and the prevailing idea s also for a reduction of about 15 per cent., this estimate is not likely to have any important effect on the prices. At the same time we believe it is not the acreage alone which produces large or small crop but weather plays important part in the yield.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened yesterday 1 point higher but prices declined in the later trading, the close living 3 to 6 points lower. Spot cotton ruled steady with an increase of 4 points to 7.86d. per lb.

While the prevailing opinion continues that the all marish causes are discounted at present, we believe both bullish and bearish factors are discounted at present price level and operators are awaiting further developments before committing on either side.

LOCAL MARKET.

As anticipated prices of Indian Cotton are now tending to its due level. Following a small decline of 8 points in New York futures and with the expectation of long liquidations our market opened easy. April/May Broach being quoted at Rs. 290. A definate change in the local market has come into being and nobody seems willing to carry cotton at an unduly high prices. This belief caused total absence of fresh buying orders and the market gave way under long liquidation and short selling. The demand being only from jobbers to secure profits on short contracts. The close was weak at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	290	290	287/8	287/8
Broach J/A	295	295	292	292
Oomra May	282	282/8	282	282
Bengal May	263	263/8	263	263

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 2 points lower against an expectation of unchanged quotations. Our market Broach A/M opened at Rs. 287 and after declining eight annas prices improved on Japanese export house buying The market closed quiet but steady.

Broach A/M	287	288/4	286/8	288
Broach J/A	292	292/8	291/8	292/8
Oomra May	282	282/8	281/8	282/8
Bengal May	262	262/8	262	262/4

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, April 2.

Sampin closed this morning easy as under:—

	Yen.	
April	194.00	2.90
July	199.80	2.80
October	202.50	1.30

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 2nd.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	82 3,05,337	2,84,049
Central India	916 2,58,190	3,29,714
Barsi and Nagar	145 1,80,827	1,84,833
Hyderabad-Gaorani	163 63,101	67,033
Berar	1,366 5,23,573	4,30,172
Central Provinces	609 2,13,140	2,22,536
Total Oomras	3,181 15,44,163	15,18,337
Dholera	1,434 1,11,631	1,79,345
N.W. Provinces	53,662	1,26,902
Rajputana	691 38,879	84,927
Sind-Punjab	167 1,06,411	2,37,224
Broach	2,268 67,795	2,84,379
Coompta & Dharwar	1,452 47,058	33,243
Westerns-Northerns	654 20,359	21,375
Cocoanada	399	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	5,596	7,698
Persian	5,596	7,453
American	3,375	2,367
Egyptian and African	1,22,094	1,310
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	181 32, 140	41,974
	51	468
Total	10,028 21,53,618	25,41,030

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 31st March.

In full pressed Bales.	This year	Last year.
Europe	220 2,15,694	3,70,597
Japan & China	2,900 10,74,196	12,15,756
Coast Ports	441 9,542	19,691
Up-country by Rail	72,168	55,773
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	58,519	71,677
Total	3,561 14,30,119	17,33,494

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 2.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 1st inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	11,333
Linseed	10,778
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,469
Gingellyseeds	274
Proppyseed	163
Groundnuts	2,255
Castorseed	2,361
Rice	13,786
Myrabollams	4,662
Cottonseed	2,506
Mowraseed	90
Gram	2,360
Jowar	810
Barley	826
Bajree	2,276
Coal	2,401 tons.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 25th March 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000
Reserve	5,00 00 00
Public Deposits	22,34 84 000
Other Deposits	67,2 39 000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	2,00 00 000
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	76,72,0000
Rupees	1,03,03 62 000

The above balance sheet includes.

Deposits in London	£1,091,500
Advances in London	£1,065,000
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 10[illegible]
Precentage	20.34
Bank Rate	7 p. c.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	18,81 07 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,73 42 000
Loans	18,49 20 000
Cash Credits	34,11 94 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	7,30 88 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	38 50 000
Bullion	33 000
Dead Stock	2,77 40 000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	44,00 000
Balances with other Banks	17 13 000
	84,23 87 000
Cash	18,79 75 000
Rupees	1,03,03 62 000

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Public Deposits	3,45,80,000 Increase...
Other Deposits	67,29,56,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Bank's Investments	38,0000 Decrease.
Loans	48,03,000 Increase.
Cash Credits	37,98,000 Decrease.
Discounted and Purchased	3,39,000 Decrease.
Ca[illegible]	3,74,22,000 Increase...

STOCK EXCHANGE.

FURTHER GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

Bombay, April 2.

To-day the Stock Exchange opened quiet bot steady with prices showing small change. As the market ruled easy at the opening, there was renewed buying by local operators which caused a general improvement in prices of textile shares as well as in miscellaneous shares.

Bombay Dying opened at Rs. 961/4 declined to 960/ but firmed towards the close to 963/12. Bleaching closer at 200 Pabaney at 270 and Fazal 936/4.

Tata Iron shares ruled steady after opening. Ordinary opened 64/8 and Deffereds at Rs. 211/4. The closing prices were steady at Ordinary at 65/12 and Defferds at 217/8.

Bombay Steam, Scindia, Alcock and Burmas all were in good demand and prices improved. B. Steam closed at 200 Alcock at 278/12 Scindia at 14/15 and B. Burma at 656/4.

Some lots of Imperial Bank were exchanged at Rs. 1,505/.

While we believe, further improvement is possible in the near future, but we recommend to follow the advance with caution as a natural reaction is due and would advise to secure profits in strong markets.

There is nothing in the general situation to cause a further important rise and with declining prices of cotton, very little demand for cloth can be looked for. Present advance is somewhat helped by speculative enterprises and we believe it risky to buy and carry much load.

The following are to-day's closing prices:

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	1-2	78	
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	4
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	80	xd
Imperial	500	40	1505	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	371	4
Union	5	0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	22	8
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	28	2
Indian Cement O.	350	..	172	8
Katni Cement O.	100	..	178	12
Katni Cement D.	40	..	650	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	10
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	53	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	870	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	102	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	102	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	84	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	82	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	95	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	11	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	111	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	152	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	690	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	201	9
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	235	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	14	15
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	79	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	825	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	144	6
Bombay Tramways P...	50	3-8	66	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	97	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1057	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	995	
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	580	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press	..	..	435	
Akbari	500	..	100	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1020	
Indian Cotton	126	20	201	4
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	227	8
New Berar	500	80	795	
New East India	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	557	8
New Prince of Wales	500	61	560	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	560	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	278	12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	656	4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	190	Pri.
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	XD
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	35	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	9
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie	100	30	335	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	129	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	88	8
Tata Iron and steel Def.	..	30	217	8
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.	..	..	65	12
Thacker	50	..	115	
Telephone	50	Nil	42	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	950	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	11
Jupiter	..		4	11
New India	25	..	21	12
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1550	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	4	14
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	432	8
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee	100	..	33	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	356	4
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 8	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	963	12
Bombay Industrial	108		7-0-0	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	75	
Century	100	20y	451	4
Central India O.	10	16	536	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	479	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	142	8
Crescent	100	4	201	1
Currimbhoy	250	..	289	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	165	
Dawn	250	55	745	
E.D. Sasson United O.	7-8	..	1-3-0	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	270	
Edward Sasson	200	nil	137	8
Elphinstone O.	700	..	28	8
Emperor Edward	500	..	315	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	936	4
Finlay	1,000	..	155	
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	127	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	200	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	362	8
Jamashed O.	250	..	67	8
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	115	
Kilachand	25	..	3	4
Kohinoor	500		1177	8
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6150	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	24	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	136	12
Madras United	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	75	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130	
Mysore	53	4	130	
New City of Bombay	100	10	172	8
New Great Eastern	300	nil	336	4
Osmansbhai (100)	75	..	86	
Pearl	250	8	571	4
Phoenix	100	10	435	
Premier	100	..	11	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	660	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8500	
Simplex	100	..	173	12
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1675	
Swadeshi	500	..	538	12
Swan	00	..	162	8
Tata Mill O.	5	..	97	8
Vishnu Cotton O.	..	90	2690	
Vishnu P.	500	35	680	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	915	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.				
Ahmedabad			432	8
Bombay Cotton			336	4
Bombay Dyeing			961 4 963 12 960	963 12
Century			446 4 451 4 443 12	451 4
Central India			536	4
Colaba Land			142	8
Crescent			201	4
Edward Sassoon			137	8
Fazulbhoy			936 4 936 4 931 4	936 4
Finlays			155	0
Globe				35
Gokak			126	4
Indian Bleaching			201	4
Indore Malwa			366	4
Kohinoor			1177	8
Madhowjee			131	12
Mathuradas			75	
Meyer Sassoon				90
Mysore			130	
New Great			336	4
Pearl			567 8 571 4 562 8	571 4
Pabany			270	
Phoenix			435	
Simplex			173	12
Swadeshi			538	12
Swan Mills			162	8
Tata Mills			97	8
Govt. paper 2½ per cent.			78 11	6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			108	1

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, April 2.

London market yesterday rose 5/16d on India buying. American Silver price is quoted at 56/12 cent. Shanghai Exchange was firm to-day. Our market opened steady and after some profit taking, prices improved on general buying and short covering. The market ruled firm and general sentiment is decidedly in favour of higher prices stocks are low and some heavy arrivals are expected here. The closing prices were quoted as under:—

Silver Ready	60 6 0
Chaitra Delivery	59 15 0
Vaishak Delivery	59 12 0

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt., delivery Paid and Buyers, May-August	30 7-1/2
Linseed Oil, naked London. ewt. delivery, Sellers, Sept.-Dec.	31/4-1/2

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed, Ramzan Id.
University Bye-Election, Counting of Votes University Hall, 11 a.m.
Aga Khan Hockey, Semi-final reply, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

TUESDAY, April 5.

E. D. Sassoon United Mills Co. meeting, 4-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 8.

Public meeting to give send-off and purse to "Sak," C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m., Mrs. Naidu presiding.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra S.S. "Homayun" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wdnesday, the 6th inst. instead of 5th as previously notified.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramophone Records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wave-length 387 metres.

A JAIN DISPENSARY.

In the Goghari, Visa Shrimali Jain Dispensary the total number of Jain patients treated during March 1927 were 568, out of which 365 were males, 133 were females and 70 were children.

F. RAWALDAS DISPENSARY.

In the Fatehchand Rawaldas Free Dispensary situated at Barbhaya Moholla the total number of patients treated in the month of March 1927 was 1768 of which 1089 were males, 261 were females and 418 were children.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Congress House, No. 414, Girgaum Back Road.

FREE VACCINATION STATION.

For the convenience of the public, a temporary Vaccination Station is opened at the Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, where persons will be vaccinated free of charge, on week days between 2 and 5 p.m. (S.T.)

KAMATHIPURA DISPENSARY.

In the Lingubai Rajanna Jaloji Free Municipal Eye Dispensary, Kamathipura, for the quarter ended March 772 persons attended the dispensary. Out of these 255 were new cases, 161 males and 94 females. The dispensary is open daily, except on Sundays, in the morning from 8 to 9-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from Bombay of 19th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 1st instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mail left by the Mail Special would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union a public meeting of the G.I.P. Railway workers of Matunga will be held on Wednesday (the 6th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. at Matunga in Jivraj Nensey's Wadi.

MEETING AT PAREL:—Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Rly. Workmen's Union there will be a General meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Parel Workshop men on Thursday (7th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. in the open ground behind the Damodhar Thackersey Hall, Parel, Poibavadi for the purpose of organizing.

GOLD THREAD WORKERS' STRIKE ENDS.

Mr. Jhabvala, the President of the above Union has agreed, with the sanction of the Union, to the following conditions that the employees or Kharkhandars have offered to the Union under the joint signatures of the leaders of the Karkhandars and Jariwala's Association:—(1) That the Jariwalas' Association fully recognise the Jariyala workers' Union. (2) That both the Bodies shall work independently of each other. (3) That the Gold Thread workers should be permitted to have an independent workshop of their own in the management of which the employees shall not interfere.

The men have all resumed their work and the strike has happily terminated.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.):—

1. March "The Happy Warrior" Kahl; 2. Italian Overture "Etana" Franceschi; 3. Intermezze "Neath African Skies" Jessel; 4. Selection "La Belle Helene" Offenbach; 5. Suite "The Nuptials" Howgill; 6. Entr'acte "Love's Enchantment" Brookes 7. Selection "The Girl in the Train" Fall; 8. Romance "Rose of Samarkand" Coates; 9. Finale "The More we are Together" King. "God save the King-Emperor."

RELIEF OF HELPLESS BEGGARS.

The following donations and subscriptions are acknowledged:—(1) From a Sympathiser Rs. 25; (2) From Mr. L. R. Tairsee (being the balance out of the money collected for Mr. Kirpalani's dinner) Rs. 250; (3) From the Executors of Sir Ratan Tata Charities for March Rs. 200; (4) From Mr. K. R. Bomanji Rs. 25; (5) From Mr. Ardeshir M. Unwala Rs. 100; (6) From Mr. Homee C. Sethna Rs. 15; (7) Municipal contribution for November and December 1926 Rs. 2000; (8) From Mr. V. B. Mogre Rs. 5. (9) From Mr. N. M. Kanga Rs. 25; (10) From N. M.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

MR. JAGJIVAN UJMASHI'S MANIFESTO

Mr. Jagjivan Ujmashi, who is a candidate for election to the seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, from C ward writes:—

I am offering myself as a candidate for election by you, to represent you in our Municipal Corporation, and you might naturally ask what are my claims to your suffrage.

I belong to Kathiawar and have been associated for the past ten years with the Bombay Stock Exchange, since the beginning of my career as a businessman in Bombay. I have actively assisted in the regulation of its affairs, both as a member and for some time as a Director of the Stock Exchange. I also gave evidence before the Atlay Committee in defence of the independence of the Stock Exchange strenuously fighting for the interest of a very important section of our commercial community.

I am at present a member of the Board of Directors of The East India Cotton Association.

The membership of our Municipal Corporation requires a high degree of intelligence, tact, courage, and above all a sense of public duty. I am prepared to be judged by this test.

Although I can show no manifest record of public work to my credit, I claim to have silently done my part in the advancement of our country's cause as can be easily testified.

My ten years experience and study of the most important trade conditions of Bombay, have convinced me that the very costly administration of our Port Trust, City Improvement Trust, and the heavy Municipal taxation on trade, are largely responsible for the growing depression of trade of the city and it is being diverted to Ports like Calcutta and Karachi, where Municipal taxation is relatively much lighter. I feel there are many ways and means by which this taxation can be considerably lowered without affecting the efficient working of Municipal affairs, and I hope to assist the trade very materially in this direction.

I feel much concerned at the most destressing conditions of the life of middle class population of this ward, whose housing conditions are most insanitary, and generally unsatisfactory and I promise to devote myself to improve these conditions as much as possible.

You can rely on me to carry-out your wishes most loyally and faithfully in the administration of the civic affairs of our city, and try to be worthy of your confidence, and I beg to appeal to you to give me a chance of serving you.

CORPORATION PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I feel rather surprised at the novel method adopted by the late President of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, in asking Mrs. McKenzie to draw the lot in order to select the new President of the Municipal Corporation from the two candidates Mr. J. B. Petit and Dr. S. S. Batliwalla who had polled equal number of votes viz. 49 each.

I conceive that the procedure adopted was not correct and therefore, the election of Dr. Batliwalla could not be considered in order because in accordance with the Municipal laws it was the duty of the retiring President to have given his casting vote one way or the other.—Yours, etc.

M. T. KADERBHOY.

April 3.

"SIND'S BACK BAY."

WANTED DETAILS OF PROGRESS

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association the following resolution was passed: "The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association regrets that sufficient information has not been furnished by the Government of Bombay in regard to the progress of the Sukkur Barrage Scheme and strongly urges upon Government the necessity of giving information to the public at least every quarter in regard to the detailed progress of the Scheme."

Wadia Charitie s for Webruary Rs. 100.

SANATAN DHARMA MAHASAMMELAN.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Sanatan Dharma Maha Sammelan, a public meeting of the Sanatani Hindus will be held at Madhav Bag, near C. P. Tank to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (B.T.) under the presidentship of His Holiness Goswami Shri Vallabhacharyaji Maharaj, when Vedant Bhusan Pandit Badridas Purohitji and other well-known pandits will speak on the necessity of the 'second sitting of the Mahasammelan' and 'to protest against Widow Re-marriage.'

D. M. PETIT GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

Under the auspices of the above Institution a public lecture will be delivered on Friday (8th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Institution at Cruickshank Road (behind Elphinstone School) by Dr. N. E. Pavri on Physical Culture. Dr. Kavasji Edlaji Dadachanji will preside. At the close of the lecture physical demonstrations and feats will be displayed by the students of the Institution.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES.

CHARGE AGAINST BOMBAY MERCHANT

Hearing of the three cases out of 12, pending against Lionel Holland, proprietor of Messrs. Holland and Co. dealers in electrical goods, was commenced before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday morning.

The accused was charged with cheating the customs authorities in respect of an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,500 by producing false invoices for imported consignments.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala conducted the prosecution. Mr. Vicajee defended the accused.

The accused is the proprietor of Messrs. Holland and Co. in Bombay and the Kingstone Engineering Company at Sussex, England.

Mr. Allan M. Green the Collector of Customs, Bombay, giving evidence said that on receipt of certain information he ordered the search of the accused's office. A number of documents were seized during the search. After making some inquiries witness called upon the accused's firm to show cause why their goods which were then awaiting clearance should not be seized and confiscated and why a penalty should not be imposed upon them. An order for confiscating the goods giving the firm of the accused the option of paying a redemption penalty of Rs. 1,500. The penalty was paid and the goods was cleared upon paying duty on the real value. Among the documents seized during the search was an invoice relating to the consignment marked "not to be used for customs purposes." In the import manifest the value declared to be true for the consignment (17 cases electric fans) was £300 or Rs. 4,054. The net assessable value of if would have been nearly Rs. 7,000 and the duty chargeable on it would have been Rs. 110 while on the original invoice the actual duty assessed was Rs. 608-2-0.

INVOICES FROM ABROAD.

One of the two invoices of the consignments per s.s. "Ranpura" bore the words "this invoice is the actual cost to you. Not to be sent to the customs," and the value quoted in it was £43-18-0. The other invoice showed that the value was £34-18-0. Both the invoices bore the signature of L. Holland, president of the Kingstone Engineering Company. There were two invoices for the consignment that arrived per s.s. "China," and they bore the value as £170-12-0 and £180-7-0, respectively. The invoices for smaller amounts were presented to the Customs on July 18, 1925. The difference in the amounts shown on the two invoices for consignments per s.s. "Nargola" was £39. The invoice was signed by Mr. Holland from England. As a result of the investigation a complaint was lodged with the Commissioner of Police on January 19, 1927.

Mr. Vicajee, counsel for the accused, said that the latter was the sole proprietor of the firms both in Bombay and England. The firm had suffered a loss of about £2,000. As the accused wanted to recoup the loss, he used to include a part of the loss in almost all invoices for the consignments despatched. There was no criminal intention on the part of the accused, as the sum quoted in the second invoice was only an instruction to the Bombay office for selling the fans at a certain price. The price as shewn in the invoices presented to the Customs was correct. It was only through spite against the firm that an ex-employee had given wrong information to the Customs authorities.

Mr. S. W. Prittiperry an accountant in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was the first witness examined. He said that the accused's firm had a current account with his bank. Witness stated that certain sums were remitted to L. Holland in England in the course of the period the firm had an account with them.

Further hearing was then adjourned to April 21.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

PAREL SETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES

The Parel Settlement was started by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Chinchpokali, Parel, in 1916, with a view to enabling social workers to come in direct contact with the working classes so that they may get a first-hand knowledge of the conditions in which the latter live and devise remedies for bettering them. The following is a brief summary of the work done at this centre during the year 1926:

Free Reading Room and Library:—The Settlement has been maintaining a free reading room and library since its commencement. There are about 1687 books in the Library. During the year under report 14152 people took advantage of the reading room.

In the Night School English and other subjects are taught. During the year under report the average number of students on the roll was 35 and the daily average attendance was 26. Most of the students work during day-time as clerks, ticket-boys, etc.

An Indian Gymnasium for the benefit of working class people in the locality had been in existence since 1922. During the year under report the number of persons who daily took advantage of the Gymnasium was about 50. In March and April of the year, wrestling tournaments were held.

Co-operative Societies:—The settlement is a big centre of Co-operative activity. During the year under report 36 meetings in connection with Co-operative propaganda and business were held in the settlement Hall. A number of Co-operative Credit Societies are working under the direct or indirect supervision of the settlement.

The fourth session of the Parel Conference was held in January under the auspices of the Settlement, Messrs. R. S. Asavale and K. F. Nariman being the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the Conference respectively. The Conference was attended by a number of Municipal corporators and about 400 visitors. Several resolutions ventialating local grievances and embodying various local needs were passed at this Conference.

ID MUBARUK!

TO MY MUSLIM COUNTRYMEN.

Friends,—Id Mubaruk!

All these days, you have fasted and prayed to please the Allah, and merit His grace! May you have it in abundance in days to come;

Friends, let us just take stock of the events of the last ten years in the Islamic world.

(1) In 1917, Turkey was tottering;
(2) Persia was wavering;
(3) Afghanistan was boiling;
(4) Egypt was surging;
(5) And India was helping—Pray, whom Helping Britain that has been undermining Islamic Powers for centuries!

TO-DAY:

(1) To-day, Turkey is free and Independent.

(2) Persia has undergone a peaceful Revolution dethroned Despotism, and reinstated limited monarchy.

(3) Afghanistan has won her Freedom, and the old Amir is now an Independent Sovereign.

(4) Egypt is rising and boiling and may burst any day.

(5) India rose and marched during the Non-Co-operation and Khilafat movements But, alas, the third Party resumed fanning the communal flame; and to-day India stands like a house divided against itself.

AN APPEAL AND A PRAYER.

Barring the tragic defeat of the Riffs, and the deplorable set back in India Islamic countries have gained Freedom, and are marching on with the times. Friends, pray note, that it is to retain the iron chain round India's neck, that

(1) Egypt is retained with British Bayonets and gun-boats!

(2) Palestine is exploited in the name of Jews!

(3) The Hedjaz is secured through Ibn Saud.

(4) And now Aden is transferred to British control direct.

(5) And India is kept divided by the third Party patting and hitting the Hindus and Muslims alternately, and thereby fooling and ruling indefinitely!

Muslim friends, pray note on the sacred Id-day, that neither separate electorates, nor separate Provinces, nor Government posts will bring us Swaraj. It is Hindu-Muslim unity, that will ensure Swaraj. And so long as Hindus and Muslims fight amongst themselves over the crumbs of electorates and posts, so long they put off the Freedom not only of India, but of Arabia, of Palestine and of Egypt. Let us then pray to-day that our Muslim friends may take a longer and truer view of the present situation and how best to unite with all the sister communities in the great struggle for the Freedom of India and of the Middle and Far East May my Muslim Friends realise to-day, how Hindus and Muslims are living in unity and amity in Afghanistan and Africa, and how Muslims fraternise with the Christians in Russia and Buddhists in China. Id Mubaruk! Khuda Hafiz!

Friends,—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

PERFUNCTORY DISPOSAL OF AUDIT NOTES.

The Annual Report on the working of the Local Audit Department for the year 1924/25 has just been published with Government's remarks thereon. The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts deals with a number of irregularities detected in the audit of non-Governmental accounts. He draws particular attention to the perfunctory disposal of Audit Notes and remarks that "Disposal" ought to mean and was intended to mean action resulting either in withdrawal of or compliance with the audit objections. This was very rarely the case and Local Bodies very rarely supported the auditor. Recovery of overpayment or of underassessment was rare and so also was a prosecution for fraud, the action taken usually varying between dismissal from service and a simple warning. Not infrequently a local body has to decide on action to be taken on an audit objection which is practically an indictment of its own actions and in such cases the auditor naturally gets no hearing. For instance, the auditor had pressed for three years for the recovery of about Rs. 1,900/- from two members of the Belgaum Municipality. In one of these two cases recovery has been put off from time to time under one pretex or another, and in another the Municipality compounded a claim for Rs. 483 for Rs. 88/14/-. "in the face of recorded facts" Audit is conducted on behalf of rate-payers and until they become vocal, and a public opinion capable of making itself felt is formed there must be some provision on which audit can rely for support in its endeavours on behalf of rate-payers.

E. D. SASSOON MILLS CO.

TOMORROW'S MEETING

Mr. Jhabvala writes:—

"On Tuesday (the 5th inst.) a very important meeting of the E. D. Sassoon Mills Co. is to be held at 4-30 to discuss upon and arrive at definite conclusions re the new scheme in which the interest of hundreds of shareholders and investors are involved. The management are making desperate efforts to secure promises and they might carry the day if shareholders are careless by not attending Tuesday's meeting in their hundreds. If the shareholders want to offer a united front, I appeal to all the shareholders to be present at the above meeting.

LITTLE REASON FOR CONGRATULATIONS.

MR. G. K. NARIMAN ON SKEEN COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. G. K. Nariman giving his views on the recommendations of the Skeen committee to a representative of "The Chronicle" did not show particular enthusiam. "I know personally Brigadier-General Sir Andrew Skeen," he said. "He was one of the two high British Officers who really were keen on showing us the inside of the Military Administration of the Frontier Districts when we toured them some four years ago. His sympathy with the Indians is not feigned. But without pointing to objections in detail, I fear I see little reason for much congratulation. Generally speaking the root cause of all our national troubles is that we have not got the power of the purse. Secondly, I am persuaded, a very sincere determined attempt at uprooting our own differences must precede Indianisation. At the very least both processes must be simultaneous. To Indianise in uniform and keep aggressively Hindu or Moslem at heart is to put cart before the horse. Thirdly, until certain powerful impediments to our progress and political emancipation are eradicated, we shall be "as we were." Philandering with Labour party is waste of our honest affection for the lowly."

THE TRUE MEASURE.

"These Commissions and Committees may arrive at valuable findings", continued Mr. Nariman "Their applications and enforcement, it is, which are a true measure of their utility. At present they serve as sops to berobus mouthfuls to quiet the obstreperous.

Look at the very sound recommendations of the Inchcape Committee. Is there not something vicious in the administration which permits of the conclusions of the Committee being set at naught with impunity and "sang froid."

Comming specifically to the Indianisation of the army, I must admit that uptil very recently the British officer exercised a magnetic influence on the Indian subordinate officers as well as the ranks. The Englishman was looked upon as a superman. The most contumacious bulky bearded sepoy defying the non-commissioned officer, cowed before the puny white face that fascination was something akin that of a bird which fell plump between the fangs of the monster reptile. However, it is now on the wane. The war has deminished the charm, but it has not destroyed it. One reason of it is that as between Indian and Indian the justice dispensed in the army is still even. The rub comes only when it is a dispute between European and Indian. And what have we set up in lieu of that mysterious white influence which made for order and discipline? The canker of caste and communal antagonisms leave the troops. The melancholy spectacle of prostituting religion to grossly mundane objects is rife there also. The Anglo-Indian official has often delineated for us the impasse to which the military administration would be brought if the posts reserved for white men were thrown open to the Indians. And although, these chilling portrayals may have been drawn with a purpose and a motive the truth of it cannot be burked.

ABUSE OF RELIGION.

In the Indian army, the trouble of the white officials in giving promotions is not over the selection of the right candidate. The trouble lies in selecting a person whose choice would create not rancorous animosity towards the executive. I fear our religious mania is bound to give a setback to our operators in the army. Our original sin is the excess of emphasis on accidents of creed. Or rather it is the abuse of religion that some of our leaders are too prone to make which is the barrier to our success. As to the expenditure the problem of the army on the North West Frontier has not been examined by our leaders with sufficient care, or if eminent men like Lala Harkishen Lal have studied them first-hand, the Indian members in Assembly and Council have not supported whole-heartedly the remedies suggested by them. Digressing a little from the main point I cannot let this opportunity pass without once more stressing my objection to the present system of contracts in the army. Sometimes on the Frontier camp station articles of daily consumption available at a moderate rate are discarded in favour of costlier things, imported all the way from Lahore. This benefits the Bania contractor and others who, constitutionally incapable of subleties of business, are filled with chagrin at the growing prosperity of the Hindu. The evils which the recommendations of the Skeen Committee will attempt to cure if they are ever given serious practical consideration will not vanish until the fount of our troubles and our "original sin" are recognised and boldly taken in hand.

GAEKWAR'S INVITATION TO POET-ACTOR.

CHATTOPADHYAYAS TO APPEAR ON BARODA STAGE.

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, who had been invited by their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda to give a performance of one of his plays in Baroda last week, could not avail himself of the invitation owing to illness consequent on the strain of his recent appearance on the Bombay stage for four successive nights. The performance in Baroda is therefore postponed to next week. He is leaving for Baroda on Sunday.

EDUCATION OF MOPLAH CHILDREN

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S 'ID' GIFT.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S APPEAL

Moulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following message to the press under date April 1:—

We are sending to-day by telegraphic money order of three hundred rupees as 'Idi' (gift for Id) for the dear Moplah children we were educating in Malabar. The Central Khilafat Committee, in spite of its very weak financial position, has distributed more money out of its funds than was subscribed by Muslims for the relief of the distressed in Malabar. It will not be possible for the Central Khilafat Committee to spend every month over Rs. 500 in future, unless generous hearted Muslims out of their 'Zakats' money and other charities come forward to help. I earnestly appeal to Muslims all over India to help and carry on this noble work. I beg Muslims of Madras to organize the collection and help Mr. Yakoob Hasan who has been supervising this work on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee. Any contribution big or small will be gratefully received by the Central Khilafat Committee. Three years ago Mr. Yakoob Hasan had made an appeal and many donors had sent their donations direct to Indian Bank, Madras from which Seth Yakab Hasan used to draw when necessary, such donors can do the same now. Real question is of offering help to these deserving Moplah children and it does not matter through what agency this noble work is done.

NEGLECT OF INDIAN MUSIC

PLEA FOR REVIVAL OF THE OLD ART

Mrs. Atiya Begum delivered an interesting lecture on "Indian Music" at a public meeting held at the Students' Brotherhood premises, Chowpatty, on Saturday evening. Sir Lallubhai Samaldas presided.

Mrs. Atiya Begum was of opinion that the existing system of education was highly defective and Indian music which it was acknowledged was one of the best arts had no place in it. In this so-called progressive age, Indians generally lived in the chaotic confusion regarding Indian arts and the education imparted in the country did neither give any idea of Indian culture nor that of European culture. India was a land of culture from times immemorial and the same was the age of Indian music. The Hindu Shastras, particularly Rig-Veda gave a comprehensive treatment of Indian music which was based on highly philosophical and lofty ideals. Indina music was as its height about a century ago but since then had commenced its fall which at the present stage was the worst that could be imagined.

COMPULSORY MUSIC EDUCATION.

Indian music was based on nature and its appeal was to the emotional side of human nature. That was the ideal which had been absolutely overlooked or forgotten at present and its present state bore no impression of the original art. Concluding Mrs. Atiya Begum asked those present to encourage the progress of Indian music through education and appeal to those concerned to see that it was made one of the compulsory subjects in the schools.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas regretted the lack of practical demonstration of Indian music in the course of the lecture and hoped to preside again over a meeting when the evening's speaker would give such a practical demonstration. He asked Mrs. Atiya Begum to suggest practical measures for the encouragement of Indian music through universities and said that art and technique should go together in harmony with each other.

A vote of thanks for the speaker and the Chairman brought the proceedings to an end.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Marquess of Linlithgow and Sir Henry Lawrence left Government House Bombay on Saturday for England by the s.s. "Narkunda".

Sir Hugh and Lady Stephenson, Miss Stephenson, Captain F. I. Hossack and Captain A. M. Finlaison left Government House Bombay for Patna on Saturday.

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Rape Seeds Jeth	7	7	0
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NOTICE.

To-day being Ramzan Id, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Tuesday.

The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1927.

AN INDEPENDENT PROGRAMME.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Congress President, has given the country a fairly detailed idea of what the future programme of work should be for all true nationalists. In an interview to the Free Press at Calcutta 'en route' to Madras after the Assembly session which provided a sorry spectacle of lack of cohesion amongst nationalist members of that body, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that he would like the programme to include, among other things, "education of the country on joint electorates and other forms of Hindu-Muslim co-operation on purely secular and political basis and the organisation under Congress auspices of peasants and ryots and such other urban and rural labour as may be under a state of employ". He also wishes to convene "a National Parliament of all elected members of the Central and provincial legislatures to settle a constitution for India" but, in our opinion, by far the most striking item in his statement is his appeal to the Congress members to consider "any alterations in the Gauhati programme as experience may dictate". The Nationalists in the Assembly have had, we imagine, experience enough of this need for an inevitable change in the Gauhati Congress resolution in relation to the work in the legislatures. The Congress and Nationalist parties in the Assembly have learnt by now how with their dissensions and their divided leadership they succeeded, in the session which has just terminated, in making the position of the bureaucracy stronger than ever. In provincial legislatures like that of the Central Provinces and of Madras, where the Nationalists are in possession of an undisputed majority, they have found that working on the lines of a United Opposition alone can secure the end they have in view. That object is compelling the Ministers to be amenable to the expressed wishes of the people's representatives in the legislature and making them feel that if they disregard those wishes they will have a very short life of office.

The wider implications of the Gauhati resolutions ought to make all Congressmen realise the necessity of demanding from the nationalist forces in the central and the provincial legislatures action of such a type that in regard to the Transferred subjects the popular view must prevail, while in regard to the Reserved Subjects it must be made abundantly clear that the popular voice, however intense its united appeal, and however just the nature of that appeal, is not allowed to prevail because of the humbug of dyarchy. If in Madras the Congress majority, with whose consent alone the Ministry can remain in office, allows it to function, it does so in the real interests of nationalism because it will only strengthen the Justicists if it puts them in power and thus help the bureaucracy in consolidating its position further. The true interests of the country demand that Congressmen must so shape their policy in the provincial legislatures as to compel obedience to the popular wishes from the Ministers. This they can do only when all the nationalist forces are united and refuse to be led away by the dissiparous tendencies and temptations to which our politicians fall easy victims. In the Assembly, where the executive does not make any pretence of sharing responsibility and there are no Transferred Subjects, the only course for the popular representatives is to throw out measures not conducive to the national interests. But, as Mr. Kelkar pointed out bitterly in his recent interview surveying the work of the Assembly, divided leadership and a sad lack of the sense of responsibility prevented the Nationalist forces in the Assembly from working with common understanding and organising themselves as a solid United Opposition.

The Congress President has evidently realised how great is the need for putting an end to this lack of cohesion and united action, of doing away with this something "rotten in the state" of Congress Denmark. Let him at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to be held in this city next month, place before it fully and frankly the difficulties that stood in the way of united action amongst Nationalist forces, and ask the Committee to revise the Gauhati resolutions in the light of recent experience. Programmes and resolutions are not to be looked upon as immutable entities. Rather are they the ever-changing expressions of national consciousness and they must be brought up to date to keep in tune with the demands of that consciousness. Let our Nationalist forces learn to co-operate with one another more closely, more intimately and with far less mental reservations and they will have given a fitting reply to the insolent bombast of Lord Birkenhead.

THE CORPORATION PRESIDENTSHIP

Mr. Rahimtoolah Chinoy fully deserved the tributes of high praise that were paid to him on Thursday by his colleagues for the work done by him as President of the Corporation for the year that has just ended. But we regret he marred a splendid record achieved by him as the chosen leader of the Corporation by the lamentable failure to realise and act up to his responsibility when he was called upon, owing to the vagaries of the ballot-box, to give his casting vote in the election for his successor. Drawing the lot is the final resort of the uneducated and the unenlightened who are not able to make a choice on merits but the use of this mediaeval device for the election of the President of the premier municipality in the country reflects credit neither on the Corporation nor on its president and argues an amazing incapacity to realise the responsibilities implied in the working of representative institutions. The President is endowed with the casting vote because he is regarded as being the fittest person to decide on the merits of an issue on which the votes of the members are evenly divided and for the president to refuse to perform this duty is an inexcusable violation of an elementary principle of democratic institutions. If ever Mr. Chinoy was called upon to use his casting vote on the deserving side it was on Thursday when he had to choose between Mr. Petit and Dr. Batliwala. The plea that he advanced for not using the vote, namely, that both the candidates had a record of past services to their credit, was both fatuous and undemocratic. Democracy does not mean reversion to barbaric notions of the Dark Ages or the alluring reliance on chance fostered by the Western India Turf Club; or by the Bombay Stock Exchange; it demands a conscious and deliberate choice based on due balance of merits. The question at issue was not whether each of the two rival candidates had a record of service to their credit and deserved to be President, but which of them had a superior claim to the presidential chair. Mr. Rahimtoolah Chinoy violated not only the spirit of the law governing the election of the President, but also its letter, for the rules made by the Corporation in this behalf definitely lay down that "in case any two or more candidates shall receive an equal number of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote." The obligation on the Chairman is definite and inescapable. The trend of the voting on the two ballots together had made the task of Mr. Chinoy simple. Mr. Petit headed the first ballot with a majority of 5 votes over Dr. Batliwala who stood second. In the second ballot there was a tie. This clearly showed that Mr. Petit was the most popular candidate of the three and completely exposed the true nature of the propaganda carried on by the "Evening News" which had persistingly described his chances to be the poorest. Dr. Batliwala, as is indeed clear from his championship by the "Evening News", secured the votes of officials and their satellites while the progressive elements cast their votes in favour of Mr. Petit. Mr. Petit was undoubtedly the superior candidate having regard to ability and record of public service and would have come out with flying colours but for the activities of forces working behind which were evidently responsible for the mischievous propaganda carried on in the columns of the "Evening News."

THE MUSLIM PROPOSALS.

(BY M. C. CHAGLA.)

It is a thousand pities that due recognition has not been given to the important results arrived at in Delhi nor a just meed of praise accorded to those Muslim leaders who at great risk to themselves of being denounced and disowned have put their signatures to what have now become historic proposals. I think it also a national misfortune that the Hindu leaders at Delhi could not see their way to clasp the hand of fellowship that was extended to them by the Muslim Leaders. I do not understand why the Hindus should have been so reluctant to come to a decision and why they wanted to consult the rank and file of their followers. Even as the Muslim proposals were subject to being ratified by the general body of Mussalmans, so too any Hindu decision arrived at in Delhi would have been subject to that necessary condition. The Hindus, to my mind, have lost a great opportunity of creating a favourable atmosphere in which the whole question could have been discussed. Objections and protests are slowly coming in both from the Hindus and the Mussalmans, and one almost fears that the light one saw in the distance was not the light of dawn but a false light.

It should be clear to every mind by now, both by perusing the terms of the Delhi Resolution and the interview that Mr. Jinnah has given to the Associated Press, that the separation of Sind and the introduction of Reforms in the N. W. Frontier Province and Baluchistan are indissolubly linked up with the establishment of joint electorates. On this question my Hindu friends seem to be labouring under a very serious misapprehension.

A CONCESSION.

They seem to imagine that separate electorates being evil in themselves the Mussalmans, in giving them up have only done what was but right and fair, and they put on a highly puzzled expression when they hear Mussalmans demanding something in return as a 'quid pro quo.' Now to argue in this fashion is to betray a complete ignorance of the Muslim case. The preponderating majority of Mussalmans have never considered separate electorates as a wicked device. On the contrary, since 1909, they have regarded them as the most essential safeguard of their interests and the very corner-stone of the constitution. Therefore in consenting to give them up they have made a concession the importance and magnitude of which has hardly been appreciated by my Hindu friends. What the Mussalmans are asking in return is not in the spirit of cheap haggling. They are asking for something which in their opinion would safeguard their interests as a minority as effectively and as adequately as separate electorates did in the past.

My Hindu friends also seem to fail to understand what connection there can be between the separation of Sind and the establishment of joint electorates. The connection is so obvious and so logical that I am surprised that it should require any explanation or elucidation.

POLITICAL EQUIPOISE.

The principle of political equipoise is not something new that the Mussalmans have sprung upon a weary and confused world. It is a principle well recognised and well-established in Europe for decades past. What is it that the various minorities in the Balkans consider as their safeguard against the tyranny and oppression of the majority belonging to a different community? What is it that makes Greece respect the Bulgarian minority settled down within its territories? It is the fact that there is a Greek minority in Bulgaria—and that if Greece were to oppress the Bulgarians, Bulgaria could very easily retaliate. It thus lends to a reciprocity of treatment on the part of Greece and Bulgaria.

Exactly the same principle underlies the proposal of the separation of Sind. If we are going to give up balance of political forces within each province, let us at least have a balance of majorities and minorities in the country as a whole. At present the balance is entirely in favour of the Hindus. Barring the Punjab and Bengal, Hindus are everywhere in a majority. Even with regard to the Punjab and Bengal the Muslim majority is very slight and extremely precarious—being 54 per cent. in the former and 52 per cent. in the latter whereas Hindus are in overwhelming majorities in all the others provinces. Therefore the Hindus are in no mood to concede to the Mussalmans what they would if there were small Hindu minorities in some provinces. With Sind, N. W. Frontier Province and Baluchistan constituted as full-fledged provinces, the balance will be restored to a certain extent, and we

(Continued on page 8.)

A POET'S JUBILEE.

It was a unique function that was witnessed at the University Convocation Hall yesterday when the Golden Jubilee of Kavi Nanalal Dalapatram, the premier poet of Gujarat, was celebrated under the Presidentship of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad before a large and a representative audience of Gujarati ladies and gentleman. The address that was presented in a beautiful casket—"a poem in silver", as it was aptly called, to Kavi Nanalal in commemoration of his fiftieth birthday conferred upon him signal honour, unprecedented in this generation of Gujarati-speaking people. And the Kavi has fully deserved it. His name is a household word in every nook and corner of Gujarat and Kathiawar—wherever indeed the Gujarati language is spoken. Beginning as a lyrical poet he very soon eclipsed his immediate predecessors and compeers not only by the reach of his imagination and by the charm of his diction but also by his unrivalled preception and presentation of the truly indigenous culture and feelings of the people. He tried his hand in the field of drama and the rich idealism and the untrammeled glorious diction of "Indra Kumar" and "Jaya Jayant" have made an indelible impression on the rising generation of Gujarat. The Poet has also distinguished himself as a matchless story-writer—though clearly of very antiquated style—and a master of ornate and mellifluent prose. He has also endeared himself to the orthodox and the religious by presenting the very best metrical translation of the Bhagavadgita—the "Song Celestial". But above all, the Poet has always been a prominent figure at many interesting literary, artistic and social functions from Bombay at one end to the remotest parts of Kathiawar at the other.

No wonder that the Golden Jubilee of such a Poet should be celebrated in a manner worthy of the occasion. We, however, regret that the speeches delivered and the address presented at yesterday's meeting dwelt more on familiar platitudes and old world virtues of family worship than on the deeper merits of the Poet's genius. It was also a pity that the Kavi could not restrain himself even on this occasion from lapsing into excessive hero-worship of his great father. But even so his reply abounded in passages full of the highest literary interest and the rich array of the romantic subjects that he suggested to future aspirants in Gujarati literature will not fail, we are sure, to inspire some young men whom the Kavi's somewhat antiquated message may leave untouched. The function was on the whole well organised and very successful, and we wish many happy returns of his birth day to the Poet and a period of fruitful enduring activity during the years that he may be spared to us.

GANDHI AND SAKLATVALA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is inspiring to read of Saklatvala in India. One delights in his valour and his courage, in his spirit of revolt and his abounding love of liberty. His forthrightness, his sincerity and his non-conformity are like shafts of light amid the darkness of inaction and spiritual paralysis that seem to have settled upon India these days. He carries the message of the unafraid right into the citadel of governmental domination as if to say, "Do your worst with me,"—as if he were speaking in the immortal words of William Lloyd Garrison:

> I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—
> I will not excuse—I will not retreat a
> single inch—and "I will be heard."

One gathers that Shapurji Saklatvala has little patience with the doctrines of non-resistance,—as little as he has with Gandhi's Khaddar programme. Doubtless, he thinks it incompatible with all that makes him the brave spirit that he is. But, let him listen to the man who made the work of Abraham Lincoln possible, whose ideal of non-resistance was described by Tolstoi as that which revealed the inner spirit of true Christianity.—Garrison. "While we shall adhere to the doctrine of Non-Resistance we purpose—in the moral and spiritual sense—to speak and act boldly; to assail iniquity in high places and in low places; to apply our principles to all existing civil, political and ecclesiastical institutions."

Although one can admire and accept Saklatvala's spirit and general principles one must stop at his programme,—that is to say, if it embodies the ideas that characterize Communism in this country,—or perhaps, I ought to say, that characterize Communists,—their reliance on and belief in violence in thought, word and deed; their intolerance, their bitterness and their superiority complex, if I may use that phrase to express their thought that no programme other than their own has any merit or value,—that no tactics but this can have any possibility of success. It is no matter of surprise to me that this valiant fighter against wrong has arrayed himself in opposition to the letter and the spirit of Gandhi's programme. Communists have not yet learned that doing evil that good may come is a false and pernicious doctrine, and in the end, works to the hurt of whatever cause accepts its ideology. In this "doing of evil" violent thought and violent words are quite as reprehensible as violent deeds, as Mahatma Gandhi has so frequently said. Until Communists—along with the other principles that they have accepted from the early Christians—accept the principles of non-violence, and acclaim the refusal to use the sword against the sword, they cannot and will not attract to their ranks great numbers who from every other point of view belong with them.

Communists, to speak objectively, exhibit too much of that terrible spirit

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

The Solidarity of Labour.

The statement issued by the Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Committee that after a series of confidential talks in Berlin between the representatives of the British and Russian Trade unionists, unanimity has been reached in regard to the solidarity of International Trade Unionism, is significant and indicates that Russian apprehensions about joining the Amsterdam Internationale to which Soviet Labour organisations held tenaciously for so long a time have been successfully removed. The statement also refers to an understanding which the two groups were able to arrive at in regard to mutual non-interference in domestic affairs. These increasing signs of the world solidarity of organised Labour, to which Mr. Saklatvala made a pointed reference in his lecture a the Excelsior Theatre yesterday, are a slap in the face to the capitalist organisations in every country which are interested in keeping the Labour elements everywhere disunited and mutually suspicious of one another. Such solidarity alone can extort from the employer class that increased standard of wages and reasonable schedule of working hours based on a humanitarian regard for the workers' mental and physical welfare, which remain denied to them even in countries with an effectively organised Trade Union movement. Only the other day Mr. Kelly, a Labour member, complained in the House of Commons, how "the rates of wages now prevailing in this country, even in those not subject to outside competition, are insufficient" to ensure to the workers and their dependents "a reasonable standard of life." In India, in the vast majority of cases, the worker finds, of course, that his wages keep him always on the margin of starvation.

To The Rescue.

The "Morning Post" and other Jingo newspapers in England have always ready at hand "loyal" Indians who come to the rescue of the British bureaucracy in India and paint in lurid colours the conflict of "forces of caste, creed, religion and tradition" in this country. Officialdom knows very well what value really to attach to the exhortations of Indians of the type of Sirdar Iqbal Ali Shah whose antecedants remain a mystery to many and are well-known to the knowing few, and whose qualifications to speak for India are practically nil. But they are a great help to the "Morning Post" and its cousins in Reuter's office to carry on a propaganda for the continuance of British rule in India in its present irresponsible and autocratic form, and the latest advice Sirdar Iqbal Ali Shah gives to the British public through the hospitable columns of that journal will, of course, be extolled as a valuable piece of political ~~wisdom on the~~ part of a sane and level headed Indian. He has the temerity to assert that the rights of minorities are not respected in this country when the history of the last fifty years of political evolution in India is an eloquent tribute to the very keen desire and constant effort on the part of all responsible Indian politicians to respect them.

Marwaris Forging Ahead.

The Marwari community, small as it is, occupies a very distinguished position in the financial and commercial life of the country. But, unfortunately, its progress in social and educational matters has not been in keeping with its high status in other fields of national activity. We are, therefore, very much gratified to see that the President of the ninth session of the Marwari Congress, which met in Calcutta on Friday, boldly advocated social reform and even appealed to his community to fall in a line with the other communities in the country by taking their due share in general nationalist activities. That he should have urged the abolition of child marriage and asked his brethren to throw off their "submissive nature" is natural. But we cannot help congratulating him for referring, however haltingly, to the widows' right of remarriage, for urging the introduction of inter-marriages between the subsections of their community, and for characterising untouchability as "indefensible" as well as for giving a well-deserved warning to the orthodox dicharts. The chairman of the Reception Committee also did well to advise his Marwari brethren to formulate and carry out a sound programme of educational development and also to interest themselves in the modern methods of finance and banking. We hope the conference will respond to all these admirable suggestions and take practical steps in these directions.

Right Advice.

Sir Leslie Wilson gave a well-deserved snub to those bigots and prejudiced critics of the Y. M. C. A. who have subjected it latterly to ill-informed and mischievous criticism because of the interest of its members in politics, when he said, from his close observation of how the Y. M. C. A. works in Bombay, that it would be "undesirable" for its members "to refrain from taking an intelligent interest in the political questions of the day." His Excellency stated in emphatic language that it was undoubtedly true that the members do discuss politics and "it was only right that they should." We hope his sensible advice will be an eye-opener to Mr. Hobbs of Calcutta and his friends who believe that the Y. M. C. A. courts destruction in dabbling in politics, and make them realise the necessity of progressing with the times. The times are such that not only should the Y. M. C. A. discuss politics but it should also have an Indian element. On this point too Sir Leslie Wilson imparted to the captious critics a much-needed castigation when he said that he would "regret it very much if it were not a fact that Indians held positions of trust and responsibility in the Y. M. C. A."

MADRAS SWARAJISTS HIT BACK:

"DESPERATE GAME OF DISCREDITED PARTY."

MR. SATYAMURTI'S SPIRITED RETORT.

MADRAS, APR. 2.

The Swarajist leaders in the Madras Legislative Council replied to-day, at a public meeting, held in the Soundarya Mahal, to the charges levelled against them, that by remaining neutral on the demand for the salaries of the Ministers they had betrayed the Congress.

Swami Venkatachalam, who presided, pointed out the peculiar circumstances under which they had been called upon to carry out the Congress mandate. He said as the Justice Party was trying every desperate method to come back to power, they could prevent that only by not driving out the present Ministry. Their real enemy was really the bureaucracy.

Answering the critics from their own ranks, he said now the matter had been referred to the All-India Congress Committee and his Party would abide its decision.

Mr. Kaleshvar Rao (Andhra) narrated certain incidents that had taken place in the Council and asked how they could believe the solicitude of the Justicites for the Congress when they had attacked khaddar, spinning and Hindi when they were in power.

Mr. Hamid Khan, as one who differed from the Party on the question at issue, affirmed the Party's solidarity and said the All-India Congress Committee was the only competent body to give the correct interpretation.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, whose speech was frequently applauded narrated the achievements of the Swarajists in the Council and said it was a desperate game of a discredited party to which they were sought to be used as pawns. Referring to the charge brought by the Justicites that the Swarajists had betrayed the people, he asked: "Does it live in the mouths of these perpetual office-hunters, these perpetual betrayers of the motherland to accuse them of betraying the country? The leader of the Justice Party," he continued, "goes about blackguarding the Indian officials saying the judges were corrupt and that Europeans were better. were the non-Brahmins, he asked, going to trust this man who would walk over their dead bodies just to keep himself in office?" He repeated the question and asked if the non-Brahmins were going to trust that leader. (Shouts of "Down with him.")

Concluding, Mr. Satyamurti pointed out that as the position was, the Swarajists could not defeat Dyarchy. If the All-India Congress Committee differed from them and called upon them to resign they would resign to-day.—Free Press.

AGENT-GENERAL TO S. AFRICA.

CALCUTTA, April 3.

The "Statesman" foreshadows the appointment of Kunwar Maharaj Singh as the first Indian Agent General in South Africa.—A.P.

EUROPEAN SYMPATHY FOR KHARAG BAHADUR

AN APPEAL TO BENGAL GOVERNOR.

CALCUTTA, April 3.

The Council of the European Association and the Committee of its Calcutta Branch have requested His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to excersise his prerogative of mercy towards Khag Bahadur Singh. Writing in this connection to the "Statesman" Sir Hibert Carr says:—

One feels that a long term of imprisonment for an offence of such a nature entirely fails in its object if it is intended to be corrective to the offender or deterrent to others and, although one in no way questions the correctness of the sentence from the legal standpoint, I am convinced that many of us would be greatly relieved from the feeling that injustice was being done should His Excellency the Governor while vindicating respect for the law exercise his prerogative of mercy. This is preeminently a case where Britain and Indian can meet on the common ground of love for justice.—A. P.

A full bench of the Madras High Court delivered judgment on Friday in a case from Guntur of the forgery of 100 rupee currency notes. Seshagiri Rao was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and three other accused, to terms varying from three years to one year.—A. P.

CITY'S HONOUR TO "CIVIC" OUTCASTE

PARSEES' TRIBUTE TO COMRADE "SAK."

The Parsis of Bombay mustered very strong at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday morning to present a purse and an address to Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala. The theatre, spacious though it is, was packed to its farthest extremities, with a number of friends and admirers of the Communist M. P. trying with one another to do him honours. The following among others were present.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Josettji Saklatwalla, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mrs. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. F. J. Jinwalla, Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and B. T. Desai.

The communist M.P., on making his appearance on the dais, was lustily ovated by the huge audience. The proceedings all along were marked by manifestations of keen enthusiasm and great jubilation.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Dr. A. P. Bacha who presided over the function, in his opening address, said:—

You all know quite well the object of to-day's meeting. We have met to-day in a big and fully representative gathering of the Parsees to honour our friend and leader, Mr. Saklatvala. You know how Mr. Saklatvala during his short stay in India has endeared himself to all classes and communities by his sincerity, honesty and great desire to work out the political emancipation of the masses of India, and in honouring such a worthy member of our community we are only fulfilling a duty we owe to ourselves.

Our dear Shapurji received addresses from all the principal cities in India that he visited, viz., Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad, Surat, etc. All members of all communities have vied with each other in honouring him. The only opposition came from some members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, and that also, let it be said to our shame, came chiefly from a few members of our own community. (Cries of shame).

The language used by these worthies was to say the least, anything dignified, Mr. Saklatvala, is far above their level. (Louder cries of "shame").

He is the only Parsee who is an "international figure" in the world of politics, and can afford to treat with contempt such exhibition of language.

Therefore this function of ours today is all the more necessary, both as a protest against thh attitude of those few isolated Parsee members, as well as to impress upon Mr. Saklatwalla and members of other communities that the views expressed by this highbrow aristocratic and capitalist group "were not" the views of the intelligent, educated and advanced section of our community. These very gentlemen of the upper strata are always ready and willing to vote indiscriminately an address to any Governor or Viceroy, whether deserving or undeserving. Let Mr. Saklatwalla as well as other communities in the City and the whole country know by this wonderful demonstration and enthusiasm that he is as popular as respected and as beloved in his own community as in all other communities in the country.

It is for this reason, to express my emphatic protest that I accepted in all humility the responsibility of occupying the Chair to-day, because I claim to represent and echo the views and sentiments of average educated and intelligent Parsee youths and the fact that Parsees have assembled in such a large number to honour the hero of the community is enough to show the esteem and affection in which he is held by the community as a whole. (Applause).

ONLY ONE LIKE "SAK."

Any community would be proud to have such a member. The interests of the community as well as of the country would prosper if there were genuine stalwarts of the type of "Saklatvala," It is a pity that there is only one like him and the community abounds in hordes of bogus and arm-chair leaders.

I belong to the so-called dumb masses of India, and as such have watched leaders come and leaders go. The majority, I am sorry to say, have worked for their own interests, directly or indirectly and have been found out ultimately, given so-called moderate views, the offer of a Government post with a fat salary, and these leaders pass into oblivion and prosperity. Character and spirit of self-sacrifice are entirely lacking in this class.

Whilst I cannot advise you all to be professional politicians, I urge every member of our community to take an active and intelligent interest in the affairs of our City and our country, and to urge you to think for yourself, accept what is right, reject what is wrong and bow down to no one. It is the duty of every man and woman to learn the fundamental principles of life, liberty, nationhood, equality of status and universal brotherhood of mankind, which are their birth-rights. If Onee the masses get organised and begin to think and act for themselves and march on to the path of progress and freedom, nothing will stop them, and it is only by this process of mass action that we can truly and automatically achieve what is called a Government of the people, by the people and for the people, and you, Mr. Shapurji, our distinguished guest, this morning, have been struggling all these years for the attainment of this goal for humanity at large and it is on this account that we have met to-day to honour you. (Loud and continued applause).

TEXT OF ADDRESS.

The President then read the address which he presented to Mr. Sakalatvala, M.P., on behalf of the Parsee community, as follows:—

Dear Brother,—Alongwith our Hindu and Muslim Friends and Countrymen, we had offered you a Hearty Welcome on your return to India in January last. Alongwith them, we shall give our Hearty Send-off next week, when you sail for England to resume your arduous work.

To-day, we meet you and greet you, as an earnest follower of the same faith, as an illustrious member of the same Fold, and as a Torch-bearer of a New Life in East and West.

Shapurji, we know how Exploration and Emancipation have been your hobbies since youth. Whether in the search of iron ores for Tatas, or research work in connection with Parsi School statistics, or Indian villages, or visiting Hospitals and Slums of Bombay, or fighting for British or International Labour, or struggling for the suppressed and oppressed nations of the World, Shapurji your powers of Exploration and your inborn love for human Emancipation have had full play; and the results have gratified your Co-religionists and Countrymen, Comrades and Admirers all the World over.

Shapurji, we are proud of your achievements as an Indian, as a Parliamentarian and as a Humanitarian; and we pray to-day, that Providence may spare you long to carry on your great work of Emancipation and Fraternization; and that the Lord, in His Infinite Mercy, may ever befriend you and your family!

Shapurji, please convey to your Battersea electors our greetings and gratitude.

God Bless You, Shapurji! Au Revoir!

We, are Dear Brother,
Your Parsi Friends and Admirers,
Colleagues and Comrades."

"TORCH-BEARER OF A NEW LIFE."

SNUB TO CORPORATION.

MR. SAKLATWALA'S WARNING AGAINST COMMUNAL ISOLATION.

Comrade Saklatwala who was not considered fit for a civic address by the City Fathers was the recepient of an address from the Parsis of Bombay who paid a glowing tribute to his manifold activities as a Parliamentarian and a humanitarian.

In reply to the address Mr. Saklatwala explained how Communism would beneficially affect small communities. "The smaller you are," he continued, "the greater are the chances, provided you co-operate." He seriously warned the minorities against the dangers of communal isolation and made a thrilling appeal for joint national action.

PLEA FOR JOINT NATIONAL ACTION.

SPEECH OF "SAK."

On rising to speak the Communist M. P. was given a very warm and enthusias-

(Continued on page 8.)

PRESENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY

"TRAINING DOCILE TOOLS"

PROF. RADHAKRISHNAN'S SCATHING INDICTMENT

CALCUTTA, April 3.

Condemnation of the lack of national consciousness, the illiteracy of the masses, tendency to glory in the past as if it were a compensation for the bitter present, indifference to science and the inadaptability of the educational institutions to Indian's practical needs; followed by constructive proposals for reform of Calcutta University and secondary education, these were among the features of the presidential address of Mr. S. Radhakrishnan, King George V. Professor of Philosophy of the Calcutta University at the second annual conference of all Bengal College and University teachers' Association held at Albert Hall this afternoon.

The Professor declared that while the educational policy of Government had succeeded in training men into efficient, but docile tools of external authority it had not helped them to become self-respecting citizens of a free nation. Their political subjection carried with it the suggestion that they could not consider themselves equals of free nations. The difficulty of developing the idea of nationhood in the vast population of India including, as it did, a multitude of diverse races, castes and creeds was great, but it was not impossible. It had not been tried. The quality of education imparted in schools and colleges suffered from a serious handicap. Indian thought did not form an integral part of the scheme of general culture. While it was true that their universities had contributed a good deal to public life social service and the learned professions it could not be said that they had influenced much the literature and philosophy of the world, its arts and science. While much of the work that was being done in their university was of a high order the general level was low and State support for scientific studied was by no means generous. It was notorious that their educational institutions were not adapted to their educational needs.

NOT A SACRED TEXT.

Turning to University reform suggested by the Sadler Commission Mr. Radhakrishnan said, "The Sadler report is not a sacred text and there is no reason why we should not adapt its recommendations to our needs. While a great and progressive University should be in active touch with the life of the Nation, we have to remember that it exists primarily for the advancement of learning and research."

UNIVERSITY—A NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Concluding the Professor said, "We should endeavour in every way to free the University from Government control and interference. It does not matter whether the Government is British or Indian, bureaucratic or democratic. The University is a national institution above the strife of parties, and all attempts to strangle it in communal, and political intrigue will have to be stoutly resisted." A. P.

ABNA PUNITIVE POLICE TAX.

APPLICATION FOR AD INTERIM INJUNCTION.

NOTICE ISSUED ON SECRETARY OF STATE.

PABNA, April 2.

In connection with the suit filed by Hindu residents of Pabna before the Sub-Judge against the Secretary of State for the purpose of securing exemption from the payment of the punitive police tax and compensation given to Hindu sufferers from the communal riots an application for an an "ad interim" injunction was made to-day. The judge issued a notice on the Secretary of State fixing April 12 for the hearing.—A. P.

FROM TRICHY TO SANDVIP.

CHANGE OF JAIL FOR ORDINANCE PRISONER.

NOAKHALI, April 2.

Monoranjan Gupta proprietor Saraswati press of Calcutta who was arrested under the Bengal Ordinance and detained at Trichinopoly has been transferred to Sandvip Island. He arrived at Sandvip yesterday.—A. P.

INDIA'S APPROACH TO SELF-GOVT.

"MOST INTERESTING EXPERIMENT."

LONDON, April 3.

India's approach to self-Government is the most interesting political experiment now being made in the world, says "Sunday Times" in a leader. It says, Lord Birkenhead in the House of Lords was clear that the British policy had justified itself and further stage of political education of Indian peoples may be entered upon soon and safely.—Reuter's Special.

BLOCKADE OF SOUTH COAST?

NATIONALISTS DRIVE ON PEKING?

POWERS CONSIDER JOINT ACTION.

LONDON, Apr. 1.

Shanghai.—It is persistently reported that the Cantonese Generalissimo Chang Kai-shek has been dismissed.—Reuter.

NATIONALISTS' NORTHWARD MARCH

LONDON, April 3.

Shanghai.—With Shanghai and Nanking safely in Southern hands, the nationalist flag is now being carried steadily northwards towards yellow river. The Southern vanguard has already reached Fengyang which is only twentyfive miles from main Shantung concentration camp at Pengpu, Tiengsin-Puttow line, while the nationalist guerillas are believed to have penetrated beyond Pengpu.

Foreign military experts do not expect the southern advance to meet with serious opposition south of Hsuchowfu junction on Tientsinpukow-Lunghai railway which point is of such tremendous strategic importance that Changtsolin is bound at all costs to defend it or forfeit his dominant position in North China. The fact that nearly half his northern forces are digging themselves in at Hsuchowfu suggests that if the present struggle is ever going to reach the point of real trial of military strength, the first decisive battle of the campaign will probably be fought in this area.—Reuter's Special.

POWERS TO BLOCKADE SOUTH COAST

LONDON, April 3.

Peking.—It is believed here that if the Powers' demands with regard to Nanking are not complied with, when presented the blockade of the south coast and the mouth of the Yangtse will probably be started.—Reuter.

OUT TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

CURBING THE ACTIVITIES OF AGITATORS.

LONDON, April 3.

Shanghai.—Reports from all sources confirm the belief that the friction between the Right and Left wings of the Kuomintang will reach a climax very speedily. It is believed here that Chaing Kaishek, though he has not yet personally acted, was responsible for the step taken by the military at Hangchow on 30th March when the Commander ordered the dissolution of the General Labour Union and the picket Corps' raid on the Union's Headquarters followed in which eight persons were killed and seventy wounded. A number of agitators are now being arrested. This is the first known case of the Nationalists curbing the agtivities of the agitators.

ARRIVAL OF "VASNA."

Transport "Vasna" with first Greenhowards has arrived here.—Reuter.

(For other China message see page 9.)

GOVERNMENT LOAN PROGRAMME.

MANIPULATION TO MAINTAIN 18D. RATIO

INDIAN CHAMBER'S PROTEST

CALCUTTA, April 2.

In a letter to the Secretary, Finance Department, on the possibility of a sterling loan issue by the Government of India during the current financial year, the Indian Chamber of Commerce say their emphatic opinion is that such borrowing especially under present circumstances could in no sense be in the interests of India. It is a well-known fact, the letter says, that the credit of the Government of India in the Indian market is so high that the borrowing rate in India is lower than the rate at which the British Government can borrow in the London market.

It seems gravely unfair that despite this financial strength of India, Government should now seek to put back progress and involve India deeper as a debtor country. The Chamber feel that the loan programme of Government is being manipulated to maintain the rupee rate at one shilling and six pence. In the circumstances the Chamber suggest an early statement of Government's intention on the subject. It is hoped that full weight will be given to the interests of Indian investors and tax payers in deciding the course of action.—A. P.

MOTH AEROPLANE WRECKED.

LAHORE, April 3.

Yesterday evening a Moth aeroplane which had Lady Hailey as a passenger struck a telegraph wire on alighting and was wrecked being completely overturned. Fortunately, both Lady Hailey and the pilot escaped injury.—A.P.

WORK OF 18D RATIO.

EFICIT BUDGET BECOMES SUPLRU BUDGET.

LUCKNOW, Apr. 2.

The United Provinces Council assembled to-day to consider demands for supplementary grants. The budget, as originally presented, provided for a deficit of nearly 40 lakhs, but because of the remission of the provincial contribution, not only has the deficit been completely wiped off, but there is a surplus of over a crore and twelve lakhs. Partially to utilise the surplus, the Government presented to-day supplementary demands aggregating to nearly 52 lakhs, of which nearly 42 lakhs are for the transferred services and about ten lakhs, for the reserved. Education alone claims nearly nineteen lakhs, agriculture, about 7 lakhs, and industries, a little over two.

Notices had been received of as many as 615 motions to omit or reduce the demands for grants. Immediately after question time, Sir Sam O'Donnell, Leader of the House, made a statement that any supplementary setimates not finished that day will stand over till the next meeting of the Council, to be held in June, in Nainital.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA SAHITYA MELAN

SESSION CONCLUDES

BENARES, April 2.

The seventeenth session of the All-India Sahitya Sammelan concluded on Thursday at Bharatpur. The conference passed eleven resolutions. One resolution urged several Hindu states to introduce devanagri script in their courts. Another resolution asked the publishers of the Hindi books not to publish such books which might create bad taste. Mr. Purushottamadas Tondan and other speakers appealed to the public to help in establishing Hindi Sangrahalaya (library) for which some donations were announced.

The invitation to hold the next session of the conference at Muzafferpur was accepted.—Free Press.

8 UNITS SCHEME CONDEMNED

HOW TO MAKE MILITARY CAREER POPULAR

WIDEN THE FIELD OF OPPORTUNITY

SKEEN COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

We publish below the portion of the Report of the Indian Sandhurst Committee, in which the Committee examines the first term of its reference, namely, "by what means it may be possible" to improve upon the present supply of Indian candidates for the King's Commission both in regard to number and quality:—

office on Saturday. From the report given

We publish below extracts from the Report of the Indian Sandhurst Committee, known as the Skeen Committee:—

The Committee, known as the Indian Sandhurst Committee, or otherwise as the Skeen Committee, was appointed in June, 1925. The official communique announcing its constitution was as follows:—

"In the Legislative Assembly on the 14th March last, in the course of the general discussion on the budget the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Muddiman gave an undertaking that the Government of India would consider the appointment of a Committee to examine the means of attracting the best qualified Indian youths to a military career and of giving them a suitable military education. With the concurrence of the Secretary of State, the Government of India have now definitely decided to appoint such a Committee. The Chairman will be Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Skeen, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G., Chief of the General Staff in India. The Government of India are not yet in a position to announce further details, but the Committee will include non-official members representing both the military classes of the population and Indian political opinion."

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The terms of reference to the Committee, as finally framed by the Government of India, are as follows:—

"To enquire and report:—

(a) By what means it may be possible to improve upon the present supply of Indian candidates for the King's Commission both in regard to number and quality.

(b) Whether it is desirable and practicable to establish a Military College in India to train Indians for the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army.

(c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, how soon should the scheme be initiated and what steps should be taken to carry it out.

(d) Whether, if a Military College is established in India, it should supersede or be supplemented by Sandhurst and Woolwich so far as the training of Indians for the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army is concerned."

PERSONNEL.

The Committee, as finally constituted, was composed as follows:— Chairman: Lieut-General Sir Andrew Skeen, K.C.B., K.C.I.E. C.M.G., Chief of the General Staff.

Members:—Pandit Motilal Nehru, M.L.A.; Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A.; The Hon. Sadar Jogendra Singh, Minister of Agriculture, Punjab Government; The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Member of the Council of State; Diwan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, M.L.A.; Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, K.C.I.E. M.L.A.; Subedar-Major and Honorary Captain Hira Singh, Sardar Bahadur, M.B.E., M.L.A.; late 16th Rajputs; Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, C.I.E., M.L.C., Pro Vice-Chancellor, Aligrah Muslim University; Captain J. N. Banerjee, Bar-at-Law; Major Thakur Zorawar Singh, M.C., Chief Secretary, Council of Administration, Bhavnagar State, (representing the Indian States); Risaldar-Major and Honorary Captain Haji Gul Mawaz Khan, Sardar Bahadur, late 18th Lancers; Major Bala Sahib Dafle, 7th Rajput Regiment; Mr. E. Burdon, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department.

Pandit Motilal Nehru tendered his resignation as a member of the Committee on March 11th, 1926.

THE FIRST TERM OF REFERENCE.

(a) "By what means it may be possible to improve upon the present supply of Indian candidates for the King's Commission both in regard to number and quality.

Our first term of reference, reproduced above, implies that the number of Indian candidates who seek the King's Commission in the Indian Army, and possess the requisite qualifications for service in that capacity, is at present conspicuously small. The proposition so stated reflects a condition of affairs far from satisfactory, which might have been avoided, but which for the moment actually exists.

HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

Before 1918, Indians were not eligible to hold the King's Commission, that is to say, the Commission which is held by the British officers of the British and Indian Armies. For more than forty years the exponents of the political and national aspirations of the Indian people had demanded insistently on the platform of the Indian National Congress and elsewhere that Indians should be given opportunities of service in the Indian Army equal to those enjoyed by their British fellow subjects. But this demand has so far met with no substantial response from Government. It is true that in 1905 a special form of King's Commission in His Majesty's Native Indian Land Forces had been instituted for those Indian gentlemen who passed successfully through the full course of the Imperial Cadet Corps. But this commission carried only the power of command over Indian troops, and the holders of it, as they could not rise above the position of company officer in a regimental unit, had no effective military career open to them. Again, in 1918 the honourable part played by India in the Great War and the invaluable service which India then rendered to the Empire, brought to Indians the realisation in some measure of the privilege which they had long claimed to be theirs as of right. Indians were declared eligible on equal terms with British youths to receive the King's Commission in His Majesty's Land Forces, which carries with it the power of command over British as well as Indian troops. In pursuance of the decision last mentioned, the Great War being still in progress, a cadet school with accommodation for 50 cadets was opened at Indore in October, 1918, for the purpose of providing Indian cadets with the necessary military training, while in addition ten vacancies per annum were allotted to Indians at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The Indore school, which was only opened as a temporary expedient to meet the special needs of the war, was closed after one year's existence. 49 cadets were admitted to Indore and 39 were granted King's Commissions. Since then King's Commissions are granted only to those Indian boys who are trained and qualified at Sandhurst.

GENESIS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Montagu-Chelmsford report on Indian constitutional reforms contains a reference to the problem of the Indianisation of the higher ranks of the Indian Army which may appropriately be here repeated:—

"There remains one item the importance of which in the eyes of India outweighs all others: British commissions have for the first time been granted to Indian officers. . . . . The services of the Indian Army in the war and the great increase in its size make it necessary that a considerable number of commissions should now be given."

The view of Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu, as expressed in the first sentence of the above quotation, was amply confirmed by the result of discussions which took place in the Legislative Assembly in the years 1921, 1923 and 1925, in the last of which the genesis of this Committee is to be found. But the fact remains that there has in the meantime been no advance upon the ten vacancies at Sandhurst originally allotted: and moreover, Indian King's Commissioned officers are still only eligible for employment in the cavalry and infantry arms, and they are not employed as King's Commissioned officers in the Artillery, Engineer, Signal, Tank and Air arms of the Army in India.

In the circumstances described it was realised that the profession thus opened to Indians by the decision of 1918 would be unfamiliar and arduous, and that some special concessions would be necessary, at any rate in the first instance, to induce suitable candidates to come forward. From the first it had been laid down that Indian boys should merely have to compose among themselves for the ten reserved vacancies at Sandhurst and should not have to compete for admission with British b/ys; the standard adopted for the entrance examination in India was, as it still is, lower than that demanded in England; the age limit was raised by one year in order to compensate for the later educational development of the average Indian boy, due largely to his having to learn his lessons in a foreign language; and, although at this time the examination for entrance to the Indian Civil Service was held only in England, it was arranged that the Army entrance examination for Indian boys, resident in India, should be held in India. The passages of successful candidates to and from the United Kingdom are paid from public funds. Indian boys were made eligible for King's India Cadetships at Sandhurst on the same terms as British boys. Finally, in order to reduce the educational handicap, the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College was opened at Dehru Dun in March, 1922 with a capacity of 70 cadets for the purpose of giving prospective candidates for the army an education commencing from an early age and on English public school lines, such as would fit them not only for the entrance examination but also for the subsequent ordeal of the Sandhurst course of training, and for their future association in the Army with British comrades.

INDIANISATION OF EIGHT UNITS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

While, as has been stated, no increase has

(Continued on page 10.)

CITY'S HONOUR TO "CIVIC" OUTCASTE.

(Continued From page 7.)

tic reception. "Excuse me," he began, "If I depart from the usual procedure of meeting where you applaud me and I applaud you. The chairman was kind enough to make references to me, which, I must say, are not unwelcome to me, but I shall be failing in my duty if I don't tell you that the aspects of life have entirely changed in these days. These meetings must henceforth act as lamp posts to guide the stranger in the dark path which mankind has to travel. We have to get along with an unknown philosophy of life with courage, fortitude and even with a certain amount of rashness. Those meetings which have welcomed my presence, have not been empty shows. They have been meetings of the approval of and the encouragement to my cause.

COMMUNISM AND COMMUNALISM.

"you will, indeed, be puzzled when you come to draw a line of distinction between communism and communalism. The line is so thin and imaginary. It is no wonder that I have got to be a bit communal on an occasion like this. Speaking, personally I say I am produced by the Society as a whole. As any other man I owe it to my community and country to render an account of my doings. I not only take pleasure that I welcome this great opportunity to clear away whatever misunderstanding that might exist between you and myself.

You all know that to understand is to forget. We cannot live unless we are continually forgetting and forgiving the wrongs done to us. We must go on understanding one another understanding humanity as a whole.

"MY PAID AGENTS."

"I am really not at all sorry for what has happened in the Bombay Corporation. My critics there have done me an immense service in view of the large mass of intelligent public opinion that I have to face when I leave the shores of this country. The part played by the Bombay Corporation will, indeed, be immensely helpful to me. My critics there were my paid agents playing their part for my benefit, though for one moment I don't suggest that I have paid them. Had not Bombay Corporation so severely and mercilessly run me down, all other welcomes and receptions would were appeared only artificial and hypocritical. The Corporation has now put a stamp of genuineness upon the actions of other Corporations and various other public bodies. (Applause). I am used to severe language as I use it myself in the case of my critics. Such criticisms have never frightened me and will never frighten me in future. I want to pass that incident as unceremoniously as possible.

SIR C. SETALVAD AND "SAK".

Proceeding, Mr. Saklatwalla said:—"When I was at Ahmedabad, one of my friends told me in a meeting that taking the advantage of my absence at a Parsee function in London, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad congratulated the first two Parsee M.P's and was sorry for the third. Now you all know Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. Surely he was not painting the picture of the Parsee community, he has painting the life portrait of his own self. May I ask my Parsee friends if, right from the days of our first historian, we have got any reputation but that of devoted and daring pioneers? (Loud applause). Is it at all conceivable that, in the world of to-day when daring performances are to be achieved, the Parsee community will be so devoid of courage that they cannot produce men in their own community to do the pioneering work

"DON'T BE DELUDED".

"I am described as an enemy of the British Empire. Be it as it may. Let fitting caps fit the fitting heads. I assure you that if I have played the part of a revolutionary or an anarchist, I have not done it in a discreditable manner. I have not done it in a manner worthy of a coward. (Laughter). In India many things have happened during these 6 or 7 years. You have got a notion that something has gone wrong with India.

"Now let me assure you that these peculiar things are happening all over the world. Don't be deluded by the idea that you are the only accursed people on the face of the globe. Every country is divided into groups and subdivisions. Look at Germany. There are 7 political parties there. French people have got 14 parties. One Conservative Party in England has got 3 groups in it. There are as many sub-divisions among Liberal M.P.'s as there are members. Even Liberal Party has its own group, the flunkey group and the fighting group. What we see in each country is not a division, not a dissension, but it is a throbbing of a new heart, pulsating of a new desire. The masses are fed up with the old systems. To many life has become a burden. They are feeling all the time that they are making penance for some sinners. Poverty, penury and disgrace are romping about from home to home. Honesty, honour, intelligence, devotion and submission will not help you at all.

A FUTURE HYPOTHESIS.

"It is a pregone conclusion that before you get on well, somebody will have to fall. We are getting into a sort of distemper and in on unreasoning mood. We are in need of a balm, some cementing element, any unifying factor that will make us a well-balanced society.

"Look at Russia. The whole aristocratic world has declared an economic boycott against Russia. They are cutting their noses to spite their faces. It is very well for a huge, resourceful country like Russia to withstand that siege but to a small community living within a large country, such ostracism, if at all it comes, will be a ruination. Remember I am not conveying any threat when I say this. I am putting before you a future hypothesis.

WARNING TO PARSEES.

"I have nothing to do whether a Viceroy or our Shaukat Ali rules India. (Loud laughter). What do you, the Parsees, do by following a line of least resistance? You are forcing upon other communities the oblivion of your existence. You teach them to do anything and everything without your collaboration. Let me tell you unreservedly that you cannot live without co-operating with other communities in their struggle either for national freedom or social emancipation. You will get into a pitfall from which you will never get up. A policy of communal isolation will be a worst kind of suicide ever recorded in the history of mankind. (Applause). Never be afraid of making mistakes. Always be afraid of standing aloof like a coward. Keep your intentions selfless and make as many mistakes as you like. It is high time that you have got to come out of that old mentality. Don't think that neutrality is a virtue."

JOINT CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Saklatwalla then explained at some length how socialism or communism would affect smaller communities. "The smaller you are," he continued, "Greater are the chances of your success, provided you co-operate. Even in a capitalistic system of society, a joint cooperative action is undoubtedly healthy. There is always greater security in a joint co-operative concern. Every investor gets equal share in ratio of his holding. Small communities will always prosper by adopting a socialist principle of co-operation."

"THE ONLY WAY."

The Communist M.P. dilated upon the possible revival of good relations between the Parsees and the Persians in Persia. Proceeding he said: "If you have got any desire to renew your association with Persia, remember that after 1930, you will be a bad citizen of Persia if you are not socialists. The only way for fallen nations to recover their balance is to get upon the step ladder of socialism and international brotherhood. All depressed and suppressed people have got to unite. I do earnestly appeal to you all of my Parsee brothers and sisters, if you really intend to develop your association with Persia, start a 'Socialists' study circle."

The Jews have set an example for you by successfully bringing about the Jewish revival in Palestine. I want energetic and intelligent Parsee youths to go to Palestine to study the ways followed by the Jews for their national emancipation. Send an able, intelligent Parsee to Persia and let him be a High Priest there: If he has got the necessary grit and courage, he will surely command the respect of the Persians. What a splendid idea if our Parsee corporators deport themselves to Persia! I am a bit selfish and unsocialistic in my proposal but it is only by the way.

The other day, when I visited the Aligarh University I was sorry to notice that there was only one Parsee student as against 300 Hindus. Let our Parsee students go to the Benares University and many other English Universities. In these Universities they will develop the art of tactfulness and that will, indeed, be a great asset."

ADVENT OF LABOUR POWER.

"I now turn to the organisation of villagers and workers. It is odious to draw comparisons. However, I think that we, the Parsees, are neither inferior nor superior to any community. Of course, we have got our special characteristics. We are rough, less fastidious, we can take things lightly, and above all we are practical. We are less scrupulous and we know the art of getting along. Take it from me that within 10 years, even the Prime Ministers will be Trade Union leaders. Countries will be ruled by the power of those who organise labour. You cannot despise labour hereafter. What is your personal safety if you ignore the poor labouring classes. Virtue lies in making a common cause with them. Rest assured that the whole of Europe will throw away the monopoly of the rich and the conceited. Why not then remain forewarned and forearmed? If you help the downtrodden when they are down-trodden, they will surely respect you when they rise up. But if you keep them down beware of their kicks."

DO AWAY WITH SYMBOLISM.

Mr. Saklatwalla then assured his hearers that there was no real struggle between religious and socialistic institutions. Referring to the origin of religions, he said that, in those old days, the animal instincts were very powerful in mankind and the rigid discipline of various religions was intended to make the man sublime and humble. But those days were gone. The society had developed immensely, both morally and intellectually, and there was now no necessity to keep on praying and carry out outward symbolisms. The time had come when mankind had to practice religion. They all knew how life was becoming hypocritical under the cloak of religion. Let mockery of religion disappear. Concluding Mr. Saklatwalla said, "We say to all nations of the world that it is not your outward symbolism but the purity of heart that is going to bring your salvation." (Continued applause.)

THE PURSE.

The President then presented Mr. Saklatwalla a purse of Rs. 5,500 which the Parsees had collected for him. In response to the pressing request of the audience, Mr. Saklatwalla then addressed the meeting in Gujarathi for a couple of minutes.

"SOCIALISM NOT OPPOSED TO ISLAM."

Maulana Shaukat Ali, speaking in appreciation of the services which the Communist M.P. was rendering to the cause of suffering humanity, observed that socialism was, in no way, opposed to Islam.

VISIT INDIA AGAIN.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said that the Parsee community was proud for having in their midst a great international hero. He asked Mr. Saklatwalla to come again to India with his wife and children.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta proposed a vote of thanks to the chair. In his opinion, India badly required socialistic organisations.

The gathering gabe a rousing ovation to the indefatigable Communist and then dispersed.

SPANISH MOROCCO

RECRUDESCENCE OF FIGHTING.

FRANCO-SPANISH CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, April 2.

There has been a recurrence of fighting in Spanish Morocco in the Targuist region, which General de Rivera in a recent statement had described as a sort of pocket between the French and Spanish zones that has not yet been disarmed though the tribesmen submitted in the autumn. The rigours of winter have hitherto impeded the Spanish operations; but recently an experienced officer, Captain Ostaritz, with 480 native levies, was sent to clear up the district and was attacked by insurgents armed with modern rifles and had to retreat.

FRANCO-SPANISH CO-OPERATION.

The Spanish Generalissimo is now organising columns to operate in conjunction with the French who are faced with a similar problem as regards the Benzerual tribesmen. The insurgents are being bombed from the air preparatory to a joint advance.

A communique, wired by Reuter's Madrid correspondent to-day announced the safe arrival, at the base of a convoy of 88 wounded including seven members of the Foreign Legion, says that the disaffected area is tranquil. The other recent Spanish casualties reported by the French papers include two airmen captured by the Beniaros tribesmen when they made the forced landing and four officers killed in a fruitless attempt to recapture the Babflid post.—Reuter.

THE MUSLIM PROPOSALS

(Continued from page 6.)

shall have mutual concessions made in favour of Hindu and Muslim minorities respectively.

But may I respectfully ask my Hindu friends, why this storm of opposition against this highly innocuous and reasonable proposal? On the merits of the question there is no doubt that there is nothing whatsoever in common between Sind and Bombay.

Racially, linguistically, Sindh is eminently marked out as a separate province. Even the Congress recognises it as a separate province. Many friends with whom I have talked the matter over, and who know their business, tell me that there should be no insuperable barrier economically or financially in the way of this separation. Then why this inexplicable attack of nerves? Is it that my Hindu friends cannot trust the Muslim majority in Sind? Can they, then expect us to trust the Hindu majority in Bombay, Madras, C. P. and U. P.?

All these years it was the Mussalmans that were supposed to stand in the way of national progress. We were condemned in season and out of season, for lacking in civic virtues and in distrusting our Hindu friends. Now, I am afraid the boot is on the other leg.

A TIDE IN NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

May I appeal to my Hindu friends not to let this opportunity pass? In national affairs, as in the other affairs of men, there is a tide which taken at the flood leads on to victory. The tide is at the flood; shall we take it and march on to victory?

It is true that the separation of Sind is indissolubly linked up with the establishment of joint electorates. The Hindus must accept the whole proposal or reject it in its entirety. But it does not therefore follow that in the event of my Hindu friends not being in a position to accept the proposal about the separation all negotiation between the two communities must come to an end. As far as the Muslim proposal is concerned it will have been finally rejected. But what is there to prevent the Hindus from making a counter-proposal. The Mussalman leaders at present cannot contemplate any alternative to separate electorates other than the separation of Sind. It may be that my Hindu friends may be fortunate enough to suggest some other safeguard for the Muslim minority which will prove to be as effective as separate electorates were or in Muslim opinion seperation of Sind will be. Let the Hindus then make a counter-proposal. But in fairness to them I must warn them that whereas the present Muslim proposal has received the blessing of leaders of almost all schools of thought the Hindu counter-proposal may not receive equal amount of support and approbation. That then is the grave risk of rejecting the Delhi Resolution. Are really the impediments in the way of Hindus accepting it so many and so insuperable as to compel them to run this terrible risk?

It is for my Hindu friends to decide whether the light we saw in the distance should be the herald of a bright national dawn or whether we should relapse into the gloomy night of discord and disunity.

"COOLIES" ENTOMBED

FOUR DIE OF INJURIES.

SEQUEL TO COLLAPSE OF HUGE BALLAST PILE.

MADRAS, Apr. 2.

A serious accident took place on the railway line between Parli and Mankara stations on the broad gauge section of the South Indian Railway on Thursday resulting in the death of four coolies and injury to several others by the collapse of a huge pile of ballast at the bottom of which the coolies were working. There was a huge mound of earth near Parli station from where a large quantity of loose earth was being removed by coolies for use at Shoranur station. The coolies began working at the mound by excavating from the bottom instead of from the top with the result that a hollow like cave was formed. A ballast train with a large number of coolies came to the spot to fill the trucks but immediately the huge mound came down with a crash with the result that many coolies were actually entombed under the debris. Alarm was raised and six coolies who were partially buried in the debris were immediately extricated. Cries were raised that more were buried underneath and immediately search parties commenced clearing the debris and removed four dead bodies, including that of a woman. The injured and the dead were brought down to Palghat where the stationmaster had the injured persons removed to hospital. One of the injured coolies was discharged immediately and the remaining eight are undergoing treatment.—A. P.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF MOTOR SPIRIT

LONDON, April 2.

Owing to the decline of the American motor spirit markets, distributors of the leading brands of motor spirit announce a reduction of prices by a penny per gallon, from April 4th, making the retail price in London 14 to 15 pence per gallon from pump.—Reuter's Special.

CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

FRANCE WINS

LONDON, April 2.

International Cross Country Championship was run to-day at Newport over eight and a half miles, being won by France.—44 contestants took part. The following were team placings:—L. Payne (England) first time 51 minutes, 40 seconds. Seghir Baddari (France) second, 51 minutes 49 seconds. H. Gallett (France) third, 52 minutes three seconds.

Team placings were.—France 49 points, first, England 61 second, Scotland 112 third, Wales 120 fourth, Ireland 145, fifth.

The rain fell while the contest was in progress.—Reuter's Special.

NEWBURY SPRING

LONDON, April 2.

Newbury Spring Cup was run to-day and resulted as follows:—

Orbindos 1
Melon 2
Ceteb 3

Eleven ran: Won by two lengths: three between the second and the third.

Betting:—Four to one against Orbindos, eleven to two Melon, eight to one Ceteb.—Reuter's Special.

DETAILS OF THE RACE

LONDON, April 2.

The boat race was rowed on a perfect day, and it was a perfect race. Oxford went out at ten in the morning for practice paddling as far as the bend in the river above the boat-house, and heartened their supporters by pulling more evenly than earlier in the week. Cambridge, rowing faster, covered the same course a few minutes later.

In the Race the usual huge crowds greeted the crews as they passed. Six aeroplanes soared overhead. The crews alternately led in a tremendous struggle to the milepost. After that although Cambridge kept their form better, Oxford gained the lead and were a length ahead after Hammersmith Bridge. Then in rougher water, in Chiswick Reach, Cambridge made a headway rowing beautifully and overhauled their rivals. They led by half a length at Barnes Bridge, and in the final spurt with rhythmical stroke won easily. Both crews showed distress at the finish.—Reuter's Special.

DETAILS OF GAME

LONDON, April 2.

92,000 people were present in Hampden Park Glasgow, to witness the Association Football match between Scotland and England. The game was played in an unsettled weather. Play in the first half was even, both sides showing splendid defence, but passing was occasionally rather wild. Hill, the English centre-half, retired from the field hurt, a quarter hour from half-time, at which point there was no score.

Eight minutes after the restant Morton scored for Scotland. Hill went off again, but soon reappeared with bandage. Scotland continued to press, but at length England broke away and Dean scored. After that play went for most part in favour of England and Dean scored the winning goal two minutes from finish.—Reuter's Special.

"WE ARE FOOLS AND COWARDS."

INDIA'S PUNISHMENT.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI ON INDIANISATION OF ARMY.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the Skeen Committee's report, Maulana Shaukat Ali gave his opinion as under:—

"I have no hope from the English. I firmly believe that this nation is doomed, and its downfall is near at hand. Why do you ask me about the Skeen Report and about the Indianisation of the army? God forbid, if we have received heavy punishment for our sins and England remains to rule over us, then, my dear friend,— though I hope and pray to God to give me a long life,— I have no hope of even my children seeing Idians controlling their own army.

Only I would like to know by what method and calculation these wonderful commissioners have come to the conclusion that India should establish its own Sandhurst in 1933. Lord Birkenhead says he is "not a slave of dates," and yet we have got to be slaves to a fixed figure to realise our desire to defend ourselves. But why did they fix 1933? Why not 1940 or 1928? Why this special figure 1933? What is the charm about it?

We are fools and cowards, and so don't ask me about the Skeen Committee's Report; and let me know when are the Hindus and Muslims going to have a fresh fight not for the emancipation of the country, but for their own enslavement. God alone knows how long we have to be at His punishment.

CHINESE LABOUR UNIONS OF HONGKONG

FEDERATION PROSCRIBED

LONDON, April 2.

Hongkong.—An order in Council proscribes the Federation of Chinese Labour Unions of Hongkong.—Reutr.

SHANGHAI DEFENCE FORCE

REINFORCEMENTS

LONDON, April 2.

The Shanghai Defence Force will be reinforced by a brigade of infantry and ancillary units. The infantry battalions selected are a Guards Battalion, the First Battalion Queen's Royal Regiment, the First Battalion Northamptons, and the Second Battalion Welsh Regiment. The units will be brought up to the strength by the incorporation, where necessary, of the men of Section A of the Army Reserve.

UNEXPECTED DECISION.

The Government's decision to reinforce the Shanghai Defence Force was unexpected. It is learned that Government's military advisers pointed out that it is essential, when the demand for reparation for the Nanking outrages, is made that there should be a strong and adequate force to back up the threats of possible action. It was urged that the troops at Shanghai cannot withdraw for duty elsewhere, and are not too numerous for the present policing task, while America and Japan have already decided to despatch reinforcements of marines and bluejackets. The sending of more British troops does not mean that the Powers anticipate refusal of the demand for redress, but it is to be regarded as a timely measure of precaution against possible emergencies. —Reuter.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS FOR CHINA

LONDON, April 3.

The Second Battalion, Scots Guards is proceeding to China.—Reuter.

Shameen.—Seventy men of the King's Own Scottish Borderers have arrived on board H.M.S. "Tarantula".—Reuter.

JAPANESE CRUISERS FOR SHANGHA

LONDON, Apr. 3.

Tokio.—The cruisers "Abukuma" and 'Kuma" have been ordered from Tsingtao to Shanghai.—Reuter.

LONDON, Apr. 1.

Tokio.—The Cruiser "Yakumo" is proceeding to Shanghai from Yokohama with a landing party of 500 blue Jackets.—Reuter.

NANKING EPISODE.

JAPAN'S PROPOSAL FOR JOINT COMMISSION

LONDON, April 3.

Shanghai.—While the Cantonese propagandists have succeeded in inculcating into the majority of the Chinese here the belief that the Nanking outrages were the work of Northern viz. the foreign population here and in Peking is apprehensive lest the old trouble of lack of unity among the powers prevent or neutralise such action as it may be necessary to take to curb at present the triumphant forces of violence which threaten to make the living conditions for foreigners impossible in China. One of the reasons for apprehension was the Japanese proposal to Sir Miles Lampson that a Joint Commission of the representatives of the Powers concerned and competent Chinese authorities should be sent to Nanking to investigate the outrages. In view of the fact that ample evidence of guilt of those responsible has already been secured the British and Americans here consider this proposal equivalent to shelving the whole affair. While it is realised that with the growing prospect of extinction of British trade and commerce Japan has reason to feel that things are developing not unfavourably for her in the Yangtse Valley it is earnestly hoped here that Japan's possible unwillingness to become embroiled in any trouble with the Cantonese Government will not prevent Britain and America from taking action.—Reuter's Special.

A POET'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

KAVI NANALAL HONOURED

MEETING AT CONVOCATION HALL

The last of the three functions organised by the local committee to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of Kavi Nanalal the greatest living Gujarati poet was performed yesterday evening under the presidentship of Sir Chimanlal Setalwad. The big hall was practically full and even half the galleries above were crowded with enthusiastic listeners. Mr. Bhulabhai J Desai, Mr. Narsinharao Divatia, Mr. Krishna Jhaveri, Prof. K. T. Shah, and many other distinguished gentlemen graced the occasion. Ladies also had mustered in good numbers.

Proceedings began with the singing of a famous song of the Kavi. Then Mr. B. J. Desai paid a suitable tribute to the Poet in proposing Sir Chimanlal to the chair. After the proposal was seconded the President read out his printed speech in clear tones. He dwelt on his old acquaintance with the Poet and briefly alluded to his literary gifts. The President then garlanded the Poet who immediately rose to make a short reply. The formal address printed on fine silk was then read out by Mr. C. N. Pandya, the chief organiser of the whole function. A Savbhagyachandrak was then presented to Manekbai, the devoted wife of the Kavi at the hands of Lady Setalwad. This was followed by an unique sight when the representatives of several literary societies in Bombay and Gujarat presented garlands and bouquets in turn to the Poet and his wife. This done, the Poet rose to read his reply which really constituted a literary masterpiece full of autobiographical anecdotes and brilliant literary passages. The Poet also did not fail to give a touching message to the Gujarati people. Then a vote of thanks to the President and the Kavi brought the proceedings to a close, rather late in the evening.

EXODUS OF FOREIGNERS

LONDON, April 3.

Peking.—Delay in the Government's action with regard to Nanking is the increasing apprehension in non-official foreign circles in which it is felt that unless suitable steps are taken speedily the forces of law and order in North China will be much weakened. The exodus of foreigners, chiefly Americans, continues. Many British are now leaving Northern Shantung, Shansi and Honan.

The Asiatic Petroleum and Standard Oil Companies have closed their premises at Tsinanfu. A meeting of the diplomatic corps in Peking discussed the Legation quarter and the advisability of allowing the Chinese police to enter and search for suspected agitators.—Reuter's Special.

COMPLETE ACCORD AMONG FOREIGN POWERS

LONDON, April 3.

Shanghai.—Major-General Duncan and the French Admiral Bazire have issued a joint communique declaring there is no foundation for rumours throwing doubts upon the safety of the French Concession and co-ordination of its defences with those of the international Settlement and stating that complete accord exists between the military authorities responsible for the safety of those areas and a close liaison providing for co-operation if necessary.—Reuter's Special.

KANG YU-WEI DEAD.

AUTHOR OF CHINESE REFORM DECREES OF 1898.

LONDON, April 2.

Shanghai.—The death is announced of Kang Yu-Wei who inspired the famous Reform Decrees of 1898 of the late Emperor Kwanghsu. He was proscribed and his execution was ordered within the Empress Dowager effected a coup d'etat but he escaped and subsequently lived abroad. He returned under the Republic and was again prominent in Peking at the time of Changhsun's restoration of the Manchu dynasty in 1917.—Reuter's Special.

Shanghai.—Two Sikh watchmen who were missing at Nanking have been found in the Cantonese hands, being used for propaganda purposes. The story was being disseminated that they had been deserted by the British.—Reuter.

Gibraltar.—Position of steamer Gandara is very critical.—Reuter's Special.

(A Gibraltar message of April 1st stated: —"The British India line steamer Gandara, bound from Hamburg for India, has run aground on the Morocco coast in the proximity of Alcazar and asking for a tug to be sent."

TALE OF AMAZING NEGLIGENCE.

PILGRIMS' UNHAPPY FATE.

CHOLERA SPREADS THROUGHOU DHARWAR DISTRICT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Apr. 1.

Yamanur is a small village in Navalagunda Taluka in the Dharwar district. There is a temple of Changadeva, a Hindu Saint. The Mahomedans believe that there is a tomb of a Mahomedan saint. But both Hindus and Muslims gather in large numbers annually in the month of Falgun. Generally the number of pilgrims is not less than fifty thousand.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

For such a big crowd the only source of water are the two small tanks. When there is scarcity of water in the tanks the piligrims have to go a distance of four miles for water. The place is situated in the hottest part of the district. There are no trees worth the name. A few Dharmashalas raised by the Municipality are entirely occupied by the officers. The piligrims, therefore, have to live and move in the direct heat of the sun. During the last four or five years there has not been sufficient rain in the eastern part of the district and hence many of the tanks in the Navalagunda Taluka are as good as dry. As Mr. Hukerikar wrote in his article on "Famine in Navalagunda Taluka" people have to work all the morning to secure just sufficient quantity of water.

YAMANUR TANKS.

Of the two tanks at Yamanur one was almost dry a month before and the water of the other was not shrinkable. This fact was published by the people in the Taluka and a few newspapers. In spite of this, the Municipal members to satisfy their own whims advertised in papers like "Kesari" that there was sufficient water at Yamanur. Just a fortnight before this fair there was a small fair held at Sagal in Belgaum district. Most of the people that went there were affected by cholera and they spread it wherever they went. The Municipality and the district authorities ought to have taken this fact into consideration and stopped the fair altogether. But how else can they make their own exhibition? This is an occasion for them to prove their loyalty to the Government and at the same time to show to the public that they are rendering some public service. So the fair was held and the deaths due to cholera are still unnumbered. Cases are seen on every station platform and in the trains. Besides actual loss of life people had to pay a very heavy toll in the loss of their property. On the very first day of the fair piligrims were asked by the authorities to quit the place and when they did not quit immediately, the shopkeepers were actually driven out. They were not able to remove their goods properly. Had the Municipality and the district authorities taken precautionary measures, so much loss of life and property would have been saved. Who is responsible for all this, the Municipality, the district officer or both? Some people are thinking of taking legal measures against proper authorities.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala (left), the New President of the Corporation and Mr. R. M. Chinoy, the outgoing President. In the centre is the Municipal Commissioner.

GANDHI AND SAKLATVALA

(Continued from page 6.)

of the Western world that finds vent in periodic wars, in the lynching of Negroes, and in individual murders that to-day (in America, particularly) make life one long record of horror. It is only natural that Mr. Saklatvala—living so long in this Western atmosphere—should have caught the contagion. All too many Indian youths exhibit the same symptoms, I find. It was a pathetic letter that a young Indian student wrote to John Haynes Holmes. One passage in it reads thus:

"I had my education in America, and like the rest I did not believe about Gandhi's teachings; but when I was brought face to face with his great personality I could not withhold my tears of repentance for the wrong notions I had had about the Mahatma. After staying in India for one year, in constant touch with (him). I have returned refreshed from that country of mine."

One hopes that Sharpurji Saklatvala will experience the same conversion in meeting the man who, above all others in the world to-day, understands the relationship between violence and coercion in the industrial field and the violence and coercion that after devious, ramifications and metamorphoses comes to a focus on the battlefield, with the resultant physical death, paralleling the spiritual death that follows violence of thought and word wherever it may obtain in the world of to-day.

One hopes, and prays that he, too, will return to England "refreshed" by contact with the spiritually developed East of which he is a part, regardless of how many years he may spend in the West, with its bumptious youthfulness, its adolescent cocksureness, its tragic mistakes and wrong-doing; refreshed, enlightened and inspired by contact with that leader and teacher of men who brings to a world—passing through one of its ever-recurring dark periods—the message that will continue to be brought until mankind learns the lesson,—the lesson contained in the life and death of Jesus of Nazareth, of Buddha before him, of Lao-tzu before the Buddha.

To the non-violence of that programme Gandhi, understanding fully the economic foundations of modern life, has added that of non-co-operation, of which the Khaddar programme is an integral part. His return to the spinning wheel is simply a return to that fork in the road where India (by reason of alien coercion) left the path of her normal, national development, leaving behind freedom and all that inheres therein. What seems to Mr. Saklatvala complete and disastrous retrogression is simply a temporary retrogression in the interests of progression. It is non-co-operation with the evil of the coercive forces that sent India into an alien and therefore a destructive path. It is a constructive non-co-operation that releases human forces for co-operation with that which makes for national regeneration. Khaddar is the sign and symbol for this regeneration, both a subjective and an objective manifestation of an India for herself. (Perhaps if the Irish—along with their programme of "Sinn Fein" ("Our Own Selves")—had had a similar symbol they might to-day be in truth, free, rather than being still tethered to that which has so long held the reins over them. The length of the tether makes it no less a tether, as many Irishmen are finding out to-day!) Mahatma Gandhi is of and for India. India knows this. And Khaddar, too, is of and for India!—Yours, etc.

BLANCHE WATSON.

New York, Mar. 1.

CELEBRATIONS IN KARACHI

KARACHI, April 3.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta, President of the public meeting in Karachi wired to the Poet:

The public meeting of Karachi, in honour of your Jubilee birthday offers you sincerely heartfelt congratulations, praying the Almighty to give you happiness, wealth and peace. The meeting has resolved to publish a book of yours at the expense of Karachi citizens in honour of this day.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 2.

S S Varela, Halls, Busreh.
S S Baroda, Maclean, Busreh.
S S Narkunda, Collyer, Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

April 3.

S S Hankow Maru, Oshida, Kobe.
S S Shirah Maru, Irige, Kobe.
S S Ceylon, Ahlborg, Calcutta.
S S Homayun, Voller, Mauritius.
S S Cleanthis, Haizapeo, Marmagoa.
S S Corbis, Branfuthe, Singapore.

LOADING.

April 2.

Steamer Clan Macfarlane for Antwerp.

S S Varela: The B. I S N Co.'s steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Baroda: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Baroda arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hankow Maru: The N Y K steamer Hankow Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Shirah Maru: The O S K steamer Shirah Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Ceylon: The L Edward Ltd. steamer Ceylon sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Homayun: The T M Co.'s steamer Homayun sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 13 passengers.

S S Cleanthis: The T M Co.'s steamer Cleanthis, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa, with ballast.

S S Corbis: The Graham T Co.'s steamer Corbis sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Singapore with ballast.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co.'s mail steamer Nyanza, will arrive to-day from Shanghai, etc. with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

The Lloyd Triestino steamer Cracovia, will arrive to-day from Trieste, etc. with mails a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

April 2.

S S Moji Maru for Osaka:—700 bales cotton raw Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe: 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd., 200 bales cotton raw Y Y Lanke, 200 bales cotton raw Madhav Oomersey.

S S Shirah Maru for Kobe: 1300 bales cotton raw Suzuki and Co. Ltd.

S S Soda Maru for Osaka: 200 tons scrap iron M B Kaisha Ltd.

S S Muji Maru for Kobe: 1700 bales cotton raw Suzuki Ltd.

S S Hankow Maru for Kobe: 500 bales cotton raw Ozu Burin and Co. Ltd.

S S Shiram Maru for Kobe: 1280 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka: 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Circassia for Glasgow: 54 pkgs shooks.

shrooks S S Miranda, 9 pkgs. hoops S S Miranda, 64 bags niger seed C Jovanlal and Co., 1200 bags bansita ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Port Said: 10 bales cotton grey yarn and 5 bags cardamoms A El. Ejil.

For London: 5 bdles per lamb skins H Habibullahoff, 33 cases black bristles, 60 cases bristles, 8 bales woollen rugs (carpets), 15 cases cotton prints, 1 bale woollen carpets, 3 bales Kashmir embroidered mandats and 57 bales lamb skins for furs Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Ranchi for Marseilles: 55 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Beymoth: 10 bales cotton piecegoods Ismail A H Mossa Ltd., 35 bags black pepper Ismail A H Moosa Ltd.

IMPORTS.

April 2.

S S Pilsna from Trieste. Agents: L. Trestino.

From Trieste:—2810 cases glass bangles, 64 cases soap, 400 coils plain iron wire, 83 cases fez caps, 40 cases lamp and parts, 641 bls paper, 11 cases and 40 cks bentwood furniture, 10 cases toys, 44 cases copper foils, 57 cases glass beads, 2000 bags sugar, 175 cases iron screws, 8172 bdls steel balves hoops, 23 cases and 26 bdls marconi, 159 cases hollow glass, 508 brls printing paper, 45 cases imitation gold and silver buttons, 51 cases tin hollow ware, 51 cases tin cash boxes, 50 cases safety matches, 297 cases iron chains, 31 cases nickle silver, 340 baskets Venitian galic in tresses, 65 cases cotton embroidery, 15 cases enamel bowls, 110 cases and 150 drums bleaching powder, 44 cases electric bulbs, 116 cases bdls and coils steel in bars, 34 cases enamelled ware, 310 trunks chloride of lime, 46 bags iron nuts, 45 cases bots and nuts, 15 cases glass, rings, 98 bales wrapping paper, 35 bales drawing paper, 200 coils zinc iron ware, 52 cases glass plates, 99 cases buttons, 14 cases imitation jewellery, 34 cases earthen ware, 10 cases enamel basins, 75 cases leather shoes, 90 cases silver coins.

From Venice: 250 cases cotton goods, 20 barrels tartaric acid, 57 cases woollen lex, 200 cks yellow ocre, 77 case s cordage, 54 cases embroidery voile allowes, 34 cases plain cloth, 22 cases cotton piecegoods with art silk, 120 cases cotton embroidery, 38 cases art silk embroidery, 309 cases glass beads, 479 cases textile goods, 56 cases mixed piecegoods, 19 cases cotton embroidery and art silk, 20 barrels red lead.

From Brindisi: 100 bags almond in shell, 21 cks tartaric powder, 29 cks tartaric crystals.

From Bari: 1890 bags almond.

From Port Said: 3 cases gold ingots, 1 case cigarettes, 1 case specie.

LARKANA RIOTS.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON HOME MEMBER.

LATTER'S PROMISE TO DO HIS BEST.

BOMBAY, Apr. 2.

This afternoon a deputation of a number of Sindhi merchants residing in Bombay, headed by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, M.L.C., waited on the Hon. Mr. Hotson, the Home Member, and placed facts about the Larkana riots before him, as communicated to Mr. Jairamdas, through reliable sources. Mr. Jairamdas also showed him a telegram he had received yesterday from the Panchayat of Larkana. The Panchayat of Larkana had wired him as follows:—

"Hartal is still continuing. Hindus are in great terror; police is insufficient; great tension is prevailing; investigation is absolutely slow; local authorities are unable to cope with the situation. Ringleader and many rioters are not yet arrested. One injured Hindu has since died. There is no security; great looting has taken place; and there has been great loss. There is no likelihood of hartal being called off till culprits are arrested and guarantees for security given, as well as reparation promised. There is fear of another attack from Jatois and other Mussalmans living in the grounds of Mahomed Ayub, M.L.C."

A CAUSE OF ALARM.

It was made clear to the Home Member that the forthcoming Id on Monday next was a great cause of alarm to the Hindus, and it was suggested to him that the police should be strengthened, on which he said that no portion of any police could be taken away from anywhere without putting that place in danger (an admittance that there is danger of a Muslim attack on the Hindus throughout Sindh) and then it was suggested to him that a detachment of military may be ordered out to Larkana to keep the peace at least till the Id festival was over; but the Home Member said that the situation was not so serious. It was pointed out to him that about 75 Hindus had been injured, two seriously, and that one had died out of them. He promised to do his best and wire to the authorities.

The deputaion after thanking him took leave of him.—A. P.

"SWEET DADDIES" AT PATHE CINEMA

"Sweet Daddies," the new M.C. Levee feature comedy for first National, which had its premiere at the Royal Opera House is an extraordinarily well-cast picture. In fact, try as we will, we cannot imagine any players that would have fitted more snugly into the various parts in "Sweet Daddies" than those that now fill them.

Charlie Murray, the first to appear on the screen, is a great comedian. Charlie does not spend his time as a mummer, exhibiting tricks and mannerisms which have no particular appeal to an intelligent audience. Murray's humour is invested with character and a great human naturalness. George Sidney is another featured player in this highly amusing photo-play. Sidney, whose name alone can carry any picture, is Murray's partner in the six reels of fun, and Vera Gordon completes the humorous triangle.

Jack Mulhall, who is soon to be starred by First National, plays the leading man, while alluring Jobyna Ralston carries the ingenue role off wih high honors. Gaston Glass, protege of the late Sarah Bernhardt, makes the very most of his role as the villain. "Sweet Daddies" is replete with beautiful scenes of the tropic. The Jail Cafe sequence takes this season's prize for its originality. M. C. Levee, who conceived it, deserves much credit for giving us something new on the screen.

The story itself, unlike most comedies, has fascinating plot, and the surprise ending puts the finishing touch to an altogether remarkable and entertainging film. Alford Santell, the young Director who has within the last year become Hollywood's idol of the hour, directed "Sweet Daddies." In every respect it is a credit to him.

POPPY DAY'S RECORD COLLECTIONS

LONDON, April 2.

Returns show that a new record of £430,000 was established in 1926 in the Poppy Day collections throughout the world in aid of the Hsig's British Legion Appeal Fund, being £32,000 above the figures of the previous year. The overseas including Ireland contributed 244,000. All the totals except this showed an increase on 1925.—Reuter's Special.

WONDERFUL
ASTROLOGICAL GUIDE
Mr. JAWAHIRLAL MISRA, EXTRA Assistant Commissioner, Drug, C. P. writes on 1—7—26:—The book "Astrological Course" has surpassed all books published in the past on Astrology. The author has revealed in this book many secrets of Astrology which the Indian Astrologers do not prefer to disclose. Concession Price for a month Rs 2-8, Post free. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.

8 UNITS SCHEME CONDEMNED

(Continued from page 8.)

been made in the number of vacancies for which Indian candidates are eligible and there has consequently been no acceleration of the pace of Indianisation, the method of Indianisation was in 1923 altered to a special form under what is known as the "eight units scheme" designed to test the practicability of successful Indianisation in the Army.

RESULTS ACHIEVED.

Since 1918, there have been all told 83 vacancies at Sandhurst exclusively reserved for Indian cadets, three extra vacancies having been allotted at different times for the purpose of replacing boys who, having secured admission to Sandhurst, failed to proceed there or who were removed shortly after admission. For these vacancies only 243 boys have completed in India. 16 Indian boys educated in England have been passed by the Selection Board at the India Office; and, these being included, the total number of Indian boys who have gained admission to Sandhurst has coincided with the number of vacancies allotted, i.e., 83. Of these, 18 boys are still at Sandhurst, having not yet completed the prescribed course of training: 44 have passed out successfully: 2 died and 9 called to qualify. The percentage of failure among the boys who have to date completed the Sandhurst course has been approximately 30: the corresponding percentage of failure among British boys at Sandhurst is approximately 3.

Of the 44 Indian boys who have passed successfully out of Sandhurst, 42 now remain in the Indian Army. The other two have, for different reasons, resigned their commissions.

Of the 83 boys who passed the Sandhurst entrance examination 35 were residents of the Punjab, 12 belonged to Bombay, 9 each to the United Provinces and Bengal, 5 to the North-West Frontier Province 3 each to Rajputana and Hyderabad, 2 each to Burma and Coorg and 1 each to Behar, Assam and the Central India Agency.

These figures speak for themselves and require little comment from us. But we are bound to add that the simple inference which the statistics suggest is confirmed by the reports of the various Boards of Examiners which have conducted the entrance examination in India and by most of the reports submitted by the Sandhurst authorities on the earlier contingents of Indian cadets. Recently, since the products Dehra Dun have appeared at Sandhurst, there have been more encouraging results. But even so the system which exists to-day in regard to the recruitment of Indians as King's Commissioned officers has resulted in failure. The number of candidates who appear is insignificant, and the few vacancies allotted at Sandhurst are filled with the greatest difficulty. Yet it is hard to believe, and we do not believe that among the 300 million inhabitants of India, there does not exist a supply of potentially valuable material sufficient to provide competent Indian King's Commissioned officers in much larger numbers than are at present forthcoming. The system of recruitment is defective, and it is this system which must be attacked. From the national point of view and from a wider standpoint also it is imperative that the best material wherever it exists should be sought for and encouraged. His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the Punjab, has said in his evidence—

"The matter is in my opinion one of supreme importance. India is gradually losing the somewhat isolated position it has occupied for the last two generations in the politics of Asia, and will have to meet complications of a different character than the purely frontier disturbances with which it has been familiar of late years. It is a point on which I need not enlarge; the facts are too well-known; but it appears to me of supreme importance to secure the best possible material for Indian officers of the Army."

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani in his evidence has stated the other and wider aspect of the matter—

"My point of view is not from the point of view of Indianisation against Europeanisation. I am only treating it as an Imperial question. It is in the interest of the Empire itself that every component part, every limb of the Empire, should be equally strong so that no weak link or organ, no weak part of the body, should be so weak as to hamper the whole of the body in the event of a great danger."

With these opinions and sentiments we wholly agree. The view of Government must, we take it, be the same and further argument or exposition on our part would therefore be superfluous.

CAUSES OF THE PRESENT FAILURE.

The past policy of Government.—Many and various reasons have been assigned for the unsatisfactory state of affairs described above. The root cause is plain to see. It consists in the fact that until 8 years ago Indians were wholly excluded from positions of high responsibility in the army, all military appointments carrying the King's Commission being held by Europeans alone. The potency of this cause will be at once appreciated when it is remembered that in the United Kingdom the great majority of army officers are drawn from families with traditions of military service and military distinction extending through many generations. In India, and so far as Indians are concerned, the position is entirely different. As is well known, there are classes of the population with whom the profession of arms is hereditary, and 'prima facie' there should readily produce good material of the kind required; but their experience of military service is confined to service in the ranks, or service as Viceroy's Commissioned officers whose authority and responsibilities are narrowly limited. The King's Commission is now open to those Indians also who do not belong to the so-called martial classes, that is to say, to Indians of classes which, owing to the comparative smallness of the Indian Army and on the principle of the survival of the military fittest, are not enlisted in the Indian Army at all. These have no recent tradition of military service of any kind. It is in fact not too much to say that until quite recently the educated middle classes have been definitely debarred from a career as military officers in the army of their country.

In addition to the other factors which have been mentioned, sections of Indian political opinion charge Government with having increased unnecessarily the difficulties in the path through the restrictions of the Arms Act, or, as political opinion expresses it, the disarmament of the people.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that there should be on the part of the generality of Indians great and widespread ignorance of the possibilities of a career in the higher ranks of the army and a corresponding lack of impulse to seek out that career and adopt it. We have in the course of our inquiries heard doubts expressed whether a strong and genuine military spirit, such as is essential to the training and command of troops, can be created or, it may be said, revived in the people of India as a whole. It is suggested that in certain parts of the country climatic influences and detachment from the immediate menace of any form of external aggression constitute a natural and perhaps insuperable obstacle. But even those who express such doubts and suggestions would not proceed to urge that the Government should refrain from attempting to build up a military tradition more comprehensive and more widely diffused than that which exists at present.

The task which the Government have laid upon themselves is not easy. In view of the past exclusion of Indians from the higher ranks of the army, in view also of the past history, in other respects, of India under British rule, of her past dependence upon others for the higher administration of the country, both civil and military, there are difficulties which it will require a special degree of patience, wisdom and sympathy to surmount. The remaining causes which have been represented to us are in the main particular manifestations of the general root cause which we have here described. It is important to examine them in some detail because the process not infrequently suggests the specific remedy required. But to see the problem as a whole in proper prospective, it is in our opinion essential constantly to bear in mind the primary facts and considerations set forth in this paragraph.

DEFECTS IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF INDIA.

One of our most authoritative witnesses has said "It must be recognised that the system of education in India differs so widely from that in England that Indian boys are at a real disadvantage in complying with a test such as is required for entrance into Sandhurst." The truth of this statement is beyond question. The British officer of the Indian Army upon whose standards the test for entrance into Sandhurst is based is the product of a very highly organised system of education of which at present no counterpart exists in India, except in so far as some of the features of the English public school have been incorporated in the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. The English boy usually proceeds to a preparatory school at the age of 7—8 years, and thence at the age of 13—14 years to a public school where he remains until he passes into Sandhurst at the age of 18—19 years. In both types of school, he is as a rule away from his home. Apart from the literary education he receives, a great deal of attention is paid to the training of his character by means of games and the throwing of responsibility for much of the school disciplines on the shoulders of the boys themselves. It is claimed that in this way the power of leadership and the spirit of initiative are strongly developed. Much attention is paid to physical training and in the public schools a measure of military training can be obtained in the Officers' Training Corps, membership of which is however not compulsory. The ordinary schools and colleges of India do not provide these special advantages, nor does the ordinary curriculum in these institutions cover the subjects of the army entrance examination. In addition, the Indian boy usually commences his real education at a later age than the English boy and is then further handicapped by having to imbibe his literary instruction through the medium of a foreign language. It must be frankly acknowledged therefore that the early education and training which the average Indian boy receives is much less complete than that which a boy enjoys in England, France or America: and consequently the Indian boy in present circumstances is handicapped in competition wih British boys of equal age, especially in a sphere where physical consideration and general aptitude for dealing with and controlling men are of equal importance with purely intellectual attainments.

It follows that material reforms will be required in the matter of educational organisation and methods before Indian schools and colleges can hope to produce a regular flow of Indian boys fitted in every way to hold the King's Commission, and we make recommendations on this subject in another part of our report. At this point we wish to emphasise the fact that the present deficiencies in the Indian educational system have a necessary connexion with the vast policy of Government in regard to the admission of Indians to the higher ranks of the Army. In England the educational system has been definitely adapted, in part at any rate, to the production of efficient leaders of men. In India the educational authorities have had no encouragement to adopt a similar policy: there have been no similar openings for which to train their boys.

THE AGE LIMIT.

At present an Indian boy is required to qualify for admission to Sandhurst before attaining the age of 20, this being higher by one year than the age limit prescribed in the case of British boys. It has been represented to us that the age limit for Indian boys should be raised still further as compensation for the handicaps of early education to which we have previously referred. But to raise the age limit for admission to Sandhurst and consequently the age at which the boy is commissioned would bring in its train disadvantages in the boys' subsequent military career. The proper solution for the disability with which we are here dealing is that education should be commenced at an earlier age than is usual at present and that the methods of education should be reformed. Ultimately we think it would be a desirable result if British and Indian boys were commissioned at the same age and entered the service together on an equal footing in regard to age as well as in other respects.

LACK OF PUBLICITY AND SUITABLE PROPAGANDA.

We have already referred to the widespread ignorance which exists regarding a career in the Army, and we believe this to be due in part to lack of publicity. We find that witnesses from the Punjab alone are satisfied with the official information which is at present issued on the subject. Witnesses from other parts of India have stated almost unanimously that Government have not sufficiently studied or practised methods of publicity and that far more should be done to educate the people to a knowledge of the merits of a King's Commissioned officers career, of the qualifications required by intending candidates or of the means by which such qualifications may be secured.

DEFECTS IN PRESENT METHOD OF SELECTION.

There are certain features in the present method of selection which have been strongly and we think justifiably condemned by many of our witnesses. In the first place it is regarded as seriously objectionable that the channel of application should be so rigidly official and that the intending candidates should have so many official stages to traverse, the scrutiny by the Deputy Commissioner, and finally the selection by the Governor and his advisers, before he gains the right to appear at the entrance examination. It is contended, correctly as we think, that the local officials are not in intimate contact with certain classes of the community capable of supplying suitable candidates and that candidates tend therefore to be drawn almost exclusively from the families of officials, serving and retired, and from the families generally of individuals who, for one reason or other, are concerned to maintain close relations with Government and Government officials. It is urged that in India as in England the educational authorities, who posses valuable knowledge of a boy's school character and educational qualifications, should be allowed to play a prominent part in the initial selection of candidates. In the second place, it is urged, and we agree, that it is undesirable that the power of rejecting a candidate altogether should be vested not only in the local Government but also in the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner. It probable, we think, that candidates, particularly those who have no official connection, would be deterred from even approaching so formidable a series of tests. A third deterrent on which emphasis has been made laid from the point of view of the general public is the fact that the instructions to the selecting authorities definitely imply that the sons of soldiers are to be given preference. Finally, it has been represented that while in England specific arrangements have been made to enable efficient non-commissioned officers to qualify for promotion to commissioned rank, no corresponding provision has been made in India to enable Viceroy's Commissioned Officers to gain the King's Commission, though these as a class possess military traditions and military qualities of great value, and on their co-operation and good will the success of the Indianisation of the army must largely depend.

OBJECTIONS TO SANDHURST.

Another check upon the flow of candidates has undoubtedly been the necessary of proceeding to Sandhurst for military training. The average Indian parent has been and still is reluctant to send his son, at an impressionable age, to a distant foreign country of which very probably he has no personal knowledge himself. The idea of separation is in itself repugnant; but there has also been in the minds of many parents the natural fear that their sons would not be able to acquit themselves with credit in an atmosphere so utterly unfamiliar as that of a British military college, governed by a stern discipline, in which the Indian element is liable to be swamped by an overwhelming majority of British boys with whom the Indian cadets can as a rule have little in common. There has also been the fear of exposure to temptations which the Indian boy, from lack of experience alone, might not be able to resist. The problem of how the Indain boy should spend his holidays presents further difficulties: and we have also reason to believe that the arrangements which at present exist for the official guardianship of Indian cadets are not at all satisfactory. We are aware that many Indian parents of their own volition send their sons to European Universities in order to obtain some form of academic or profession training; and such boys have not the protection which is afforded to cadets at Sandhurst, at any rate during term-time. But the two matters are regarded differently, for two reasons. In the first place the Indian boy who goes to Oxford or Cambridge is generally older and better able to look after himself. Secondly, a very high percentage of the Indian boys first sent to Sandhurst failed to obtain commissions and parents came to know that the consequences of such failure are very serious. It must be a rare thing for an Indian boy to return at the end of his University training without some qualification which will enable him to enter some recognised walk of life. The Indian boy who fails at Sandhurst is thrown upon the world without any marketable qualifications.

We believe, however, that the weight of these difficulties is now diminishing. The best type of Indian boys who in recent years have been successful at Sandhurst say they enjoyed their life there and unhesitatingly acknowledge the great advantage they have derived from being trained there. The boys who have received their early education at Dehra Dun do not suffer from the same disabilities as the earlier batches of cadets and their impressions of life at Sandhurst are communicated to others. And indeed it was essential that in the first instance Indians should receive their military training at Sandhurst. An Indian King's Commissioned officer must like the British officer be capable of handling mixed bodies of men and for that purpose he should have the advantage of some period of association with the British cadets who are taking up commissions at the same time as himself. A common background of early training is of great importance in the army where 'esprit de corps' is a supremely vitalising force. It was essential also that the first series of Indian cadets should benefit by the traditions of Sandhurst and by its high standard of benefit by the traditions of Sandhurst and by its high standard of efficiency, a standard which it may be difficult fully to reproduce in India. Finally, as our witnesses have generally acknowledged, a period of residence in a foreign country, undertaken at an early age, broadens the outlook and gives a knowledge of the world which is of inestimble value to a soldier as it is to others.

COST OF EDUCATION AND MILITARY TRAINING.

It has been estimated that for the eighteen months course at Sandhurst an Indian parent who is a military officer and as such is charged reduced fees has to pay approximately Rs. 7,000, while the cost to an Indian parent who receives no concession is approximately Rs. 11,000. If the cadet has received his early education at the Dehra Dun College, this adds another Rs. 5,000 in the case of the soldier parent and another Rs. 10,000 in the case of the civilian parent. It has been represented to us and we believe it to be true, that expenditure on this scale is altogether beyond the capacity of the average Indian parent belonging to the middle classes: and there can be no doubt that the factor of expense has also deterred candidates from coming forward who would otherwise be suitable. India, it must be remembered, is a very much poorer country than England, and, as we shall show later, Indian candidates for the Army receive at present less pecuniary assistance than is given in many other countries.

CONDITIONS WITHIN THE ARMY.

When Indianisation in the Army first commenced, the average Indian boy must naturally have felt some apprehension at the prospect of invading a province previously reserved entirely for British military officers who as a type have the reputation of a certain exclusiveness. The evidence we have heard in regard to this matter reveals, however, a satisfactory state of affairs. The Indian King's Commissioned officers have been well received and have been treated on equal terms with British officers both in the British units to which they are attached for their first year of service and also in the Indian Army units to which they are subsequently transferred. But conditions within the service have altered for the worse, from the point of view of the Indian officer, by the introduction of the scheme for the Indianisation of eight units of the Indian army, which has been described in paragraph 8 of this report. Our Sub-Committee have been informed that the main reason for the adoption of this scheme was a desire to provide a means of testing the worth of the Indian King's Commissioned officers. In time of crisis, it is argued, it might be that if that were mixed in units with British officers any short-comings they possessed might be concealed, while if they were put to the test by themselves they would have to stand or fall on their own merits, and would have an opportunity of demonstrating that complete reliance could be placed in them. The task thus formulated for the Indian officers of the eight selected units gives them a worthy enough ideal to strive for, but, for reasons which appear to us to be convincing the scheme has been extremely unpopular almost from its inception not merely with the general public in India, but with the Indian officers whom it directly affects and with most of the commanding officers of Indianising units. The first and almost universal criticism provoked by the inquiries we have made is that to confine Indian officers to these units is an invidious form of segregation and that every Indian officer should be given the same chance of selecting the unit to which he wishes to be sent as a British officer. Several Indians who now qualify for the King's Commission have family connection with particular units extending over many years, their fathers and grandfathers having held the Viceroy's Commission in them, and it is natural and laudable that they should wish to continue the family tradition. In the case of British officers such a tendency is, we believe, definitely encouraged. But there are objections to the scheme of a more concrete character. In the first place the test as formulated by the authorities is, we think, an unfair one and too severe to impose upon the first generation of Indian King's Commissioned officers who, as we have shown, already have sufficient disadvantages of other kinds to overcome. The scheme is also in conflict with the principle of co-operation between British and Indian which is applied in every other sphere of the Indian administration, for the purpose of securing harmonious work and to increase the efficiency of Indian personnel. Both for psychological and practical reasons the continuance of the scheme can, in our opinion, only conduce to failure. With Indianisation proceeding in the army in any measure, the only means of ensuring successful Indianisation and, concomitantly, the maximum degree attainable of military efficiency, is to allow Indian officers to serve shoulder to shoulder with British officers each learning from the other in every unit of the Indian Army. This was the original plan and, as we believe, the correct one. There is one other practical consideration to which we attach importance. The Indian King's Commissioned officer is still a new element in the Indian Army to which that most conservative body of men, the Indian rank and file, have not yet had time to become fully accustomed. By the method which we advocate this new element can be absorbed with the least degree of questioning and the least derangement of the existing system of the Indian Army taken as a whole.

In the course of hearing evidence, our attention was drawn to a lecture delivered some time ago at Sandhurst which we were told produced upon the minds of certain Indian cadets who heard it the impression that under the "eight units scheme" no British boy entering the Indian Army would ever be liable to serve under the command of an Indian, and that this was put forward as an argument to induce British boys to enter the Indian Army. Our Sub-Committee ascertained that the India Office authorities knew nothing of this lecture; but the Sandhurst authorities referred the Sub-Committee to the lecture reproduced in Appendix III to this report and added that the impression suggested was not left on the intelligent portion of the audience. We ourselves, however, are definitely of the opinion that certain passages in the lecture are open to no other interpretation than that originally placed upon them by the witnesses to whose evidence we have referred. We do not believe that it was the intention of Government that the "eight units scheme" should have the result claimed for it by the lecturer. The intention if it existed would be plainly mischievous. But we are constrained to observe that the tendency of thought which we find in the lecture is repeated in the following passage from Sir Valentine Chirol's recently published book on India:—

'But the racial feeling provoked by the question of Indianising the Army is not confined to the Indians. Though the Army Department may wish now to approach it chiefly from the point of view of military efficiency, it has to reckon with the strong racial objections of British officers to being placed in the position of ever having to take orders from Indian officers. Nor can one ignore the danger of personal friction between British and Indian officers with their very different outlook and social habits if they are made to rub shoulders in a common messroom. But the feeling goes far deeper, and responsible and experienced British officers, not unnaturally proud of the confidence and even personal affection of their native officers as well as of their men, are found to declare that the Englishman's prestige with the native troops themselves will be gone if they are ever placed under other than British command. Indians whom education has trained to modern standards of self-respect resent deeply such a stigma of racial inferiority."

The idea that as a result of the introduction of the "eight units scheme" no British officer will ever have to take orders from an Indian officer, is, apart from everything else, fallacious. Before the "eight units scheme" was adopted, there were Indian King's Commissioned officers in other units and they remain there and will continue to be senior to all British officers who join these units subsequently. Moreover regimental units are not watertight compartments: and there are numerous occasions in army life when the officers of one unit come into contact with officers of other units; and on such occasions the senior officer, whoever he may be, takes precedence and command. But, however fallacious the idea may be, the mere fact that it is current is fatal to any prospect of success which the "eight units scheme" might otherwise have had. Suspicion and mistrust have been engendered which it will hardly be possible to remove without the scheme itself being abandoned.

CASTE RESTRICTIONS.

It has been suggested that suitable candidates may be deterred from entering the Army by the knowledge that the exigencies of army life are liable to interfere with caste obligations. From the evidence which we have heard, however, and from our own knowledge we are satisfied that in the present day conditions of India this is not a serious or wide-spread that difficulty. On the contrary, the Indianisation of the Army as it is at present proceeding is likely to have the excellent result of further mitigating the differences of caste and creed. The difficulties arising out of caste restrictions and difference of religions belief have been overcome with marked success in the Dehra Dun College where the boys are specifically prepared for the social and commensal side of life in the army.

INSUFFICIENCY OF PAY AND PROSPECTS.

In 1921 the Legislative Assembly adopted a resolution recommending that the pay of Indian King's Commissioned officers should be less than the pay of British officers of the Indian Army, the measure of difference being the amount of "Overseas allowance" drawn by the latter in consideration of their undertaking continuous service in a foreign country. The Government of India have not acted upon this recommendation and we have heard from a number of witnesses that even the existing scale of pay is insufficient for the needs of Indian King's Commissioned officers. We have also been told that boys who would be suitable for the army prefer to enter the civil services because of the greater pecuniary attractions of the latter. We have considered very carefully the representations made to us, but we do not feel that Government would be justified in increasing pay as a means to obtain a better supply of Indian cadets. Pecuniary aid from Government may more suitably take another shape as we shall explain when we make our recommendations regarding the incidence of the cost of cadets' education and their preliminary military training.

NARROW SCOPE OF THE PRESENT SCHEME.

The difficulties and obstacles which we have discussed in the last few paragraphs, however real, are with certain obvious exceptions matters of subsidiary importance. The most substantial reason for the dearth of candidates and one which we believe, after very careful consideration, to be the governing factor in regard to future policy is the extremely narrow scope of the scheme for the Indianisation of the higher ranks of the Army in India which has so far been sanctioned. Recruitment of Indian King's Commissioned officers for infantry and cavalry units of the Indian Army is limited to a maximum of ten per annum for the whole of India; Indians are still not eligible to hold the King's Commission in artillery units, in the military engineer services or in the Royal Air Force; and even the scheme for the partial Indianisation of the Indian Army is avowedly experimental and provisional in character. We are aware that the official view hitherto expressed has been that the basis of the scheme of Indianisation cannot be broadened unless and until a larger number of fit candidates come forward to compete for the vacancies at present available. But we, regarding the matter from a human and practical standpoint and looking to what we believe must be the psychology of potential candidates, are convinced that there can be no hope of real progression so long as the prudent official view, which we have mentioned, is maintained. The enterprise of seeking the King's Commission is still a new and formidable one to the Indian boy, and with the few opportunities offered the risk of failure is very great. In such circumstances it is impracticable to expect material improvement in the quality of candidates or an adequate increase in competition.

GOOD POTENTIAL MATERIAL AVAILABLE.

We have already said that we believe good potential material to exist which the efforts of Government have not yet succeeded in reaching. This belief is based upon evidence of a substantial and credible character. There are a number of young King's Commissioned officers already in the Indian Army who are pronounced by their Commanding Officers to be efficient, according to the single standard of efficiency which the army recognises; and many of these have reached their present position in the face of far greater disadvantages and difficulties than a British boy has to overcome. The Royal Military College at Dehra Dun which has been in existence for only 4 1/2 years has shown that even average Indian boys, given proper facilities, can pass with credit not only into Sandhurst but out of it. So far no Dehra Dun boy has failed at Sandhurst and the Dehra Dun boys, as a class, have earned the good opinion of the present Commandant of Sandhurst. Sir John Maynard, formerly member of the Executive Council of the Punjab, who served for forty years in India, has assured that in the Punjab alone there are many boys who do not appear for the Sandhurst examination but are of better quality than accepted Sandhurst candidates whom he himself had seen. We have similar testimony from other witnesses and also from those of our colleagues who are well acquainted with the standard and type of qualifications required in a King's Commissioned officer.

But in order to attract to a military career the better material we believe to be available it will not suffice merely to remove the subsidiary obstacles which at present exist, it will not suffice to adopt better methods of publicity, to apply more effective propaganda, to introduce a system of open competition for entrance to Sandhurst, and to reduce the cost to the parent of his son's preliminary education and miliary training. It is also doubtful if it would be considered

(Continued on page 11.)

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INDIAN MUNICIPALITIES.

THEIR FUNCTIONS AND FINANCE.

PROF. SHAH'S BOOK REVIEWED.

The latest issue of the "Economic Journal" contains the following review of "Constitution, Functions and Finance of Indian Municipalities," By K. T. Shah and G. J. Bahadurji. (P. S. King, 1926. Pp. 514, 25s.):—

In the first-mentioned work the authors have undertaken a critical examination of what are considered the most important problems of municipal institutions in India. Looking to the great number of these municipalities, some 772, the study has been confined largely to a few of the leading corporations. The constitutions of these bodies are based on Acts of the Provincial Legislative Councils, but, though differing materially in detail, they are framed on common lines. In all, representation is on a somewhat restricted basis: in some, the principle of communal representation has been adhered to, in others it has been definitely dropped; in practically all, the Government reserves to itself the right of nominating a varying number of members to the Municipal Councils. In the earlier constituent Acts the English model was generally followed; after a somewhat troubled period of existence, amending Acts were passed creating a statutory executive authority on which special powers were conferred. The chief executive officer is in some cases appointed by Government; in others, its approval to the appointment is required. But the theory of the separation of the executive and legislative, or deliberative, authority has not been carried to the same lengths as in some Continental countries. The Indian method is a compromise between the English and Continental, leaning more to the former by the retention of Standing Committtees. In all the Provincial Acts the powers, functions and duties of the Councils are strictly prescribed. The authors find a great deal to criticise in this system. As wholehearted supporters of the extension of municipal authority they view with disfavour the interference of Government in civic affairs, or the over riding of the powers of the municipality as a whole by a municipal executive. Their ideal seems to be a miniature Parliament with a President and executive Ministers appointed by and subject to the control of the council. With more complete independence of action a greatly extended activity is visualised, particularly in the direction of taking over and running public utility services and in embarking on trading enterprise. On this point it is sufficient to note that the only country in which such activities have proved an unqualified success is Germany, where the executive consists of permanent expert officials in a large measure independent of the control of the Councils.

REVOLUTIONARY DEPARTURE SUGGESTED.

A more novel proposal is that the municipalities should not confine themselves to public utility services, but should be empowered to take over the leading industries of the city. It is suggested that to increase the general revenues and lower the taxation rate, the Bombay municipality should take over the cotton industry, which is estimated to yield Rs. 1 crore per annum. Similarly, in Calcutta it is suggested that "the case of the jute industry is even more ripe for municipalisation." The arguments for this revolutionary departure in municipal enterprise seem hardly conclusive. The Bombay cotton industry is said to be in a "hopelessly perilous condition": if this is accepted, the venture might not turn out profitably. In the case of the jute industry, from which the Calcutta municipality is promised 25 lakhs of revenue, it is urged that, though the bulk of the shareholders are Indians, yet the management does not welcome the service of Indians. The geographical difficulty that only a negligible number of the mills, the figures of whose profits are quoted, are actually situated within municipal limits is ignored. The argument that "if the municipal domain, particularly the industrial and trading, were fully developed. . . the needful revenues would be supplied from the surplus of municipal enterprise," would possibly appeal to a certain section of rate-payers, but it is difficult to see how the doctrine could be confined to the towns and, if the advantages urged can really be obtained by abolishing private enterprise, why profitable industries generally should not be nationalised.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

The most interesting portions of the book are those dealing with municipal finance. The total income of all Indian municipalities for the year 1923-4 was returned at 44 crores of rupees. As is pointed out, this figure is somewhat misleading, since the aggregate includes a number of special items, such as grants, loans, advances, etc. It is estimated that the regular municipal income amounted to no more than 14 crores. Of this total, 10 crores were derived from rates and taxes and the rest from miscellaneous sources. The incidence per head of population from rates and taxes amounted to Rs. 5, 7 ans., and the total incidence of revenue to Rs. 7, 12 ans. The bulk of the revenue in the more advanced municipalities is derived from the rates and taxes, but the octroi, or other forms of town duties, such as the terminal tax, are still retained in many of both the larger and smaller towns, and this form of taxation is undoubtedly more popular.

Some striking comparisons are given of the distribution of expenditure in Indian municipalities with those of other countries. In India no less than 60 per cent. of the revenues are devoted to the purposes of public health and convenience; 9 per cent. to interest and sinking fund charges; 8.25 per cent. to public instruction, and 8.5 per cent. to general administration. It is remarked that India seems to spend a disproportionately small sum on educational items and police, and proportionately larger amount on salaries and allowances. An examination of the items shows that the cost of water supply, drainage and conservancy are heavy as compared with English towns, and absorb a larger proportion of the revenues. The bulk of the debt has been incurred in carrying out schemes of water supply and drainage; in the four leading cities no less than 66 per cent of the aggregate indebtedness has been incurred for these purposes. Judged by the English standard the borrowings of the Indian municipalities appear light; those of the four leading cities being within the region of 23 crores.

Though a scheme of city socialism is advanced as the end and aim of Municipal Government, the book is by no means confined to the advocacy of this proposition. The subject matter set out in the title has been closely and carefully studied, and much valuable information regarding the working and finances of Indian municipalities has been collated. The weakness of the book lies in the fact that the outcome of similar socialistic or communistic experiments elsewhere and the peculiar dangers to which they are exposed are disregarded, while alternative schemes for social improvement, which command at least as much attention in advanced democratic countries, by securing some form of partnership in industry, are ignored. It may turn out that when more closely associated with the management the workers will show little inclination to make over the control, either to State officials, or municipal councillors.

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8 UNITS SCHEME CONDEMNED

(Continued from previous page.)

a practical proceeding to put forth so much effort for the sake of filling ten vacancies; and, above all things, it cannot be expected that the educational authorities in the schools and colleges of India will interest themselves in the special preparations of boys for the Army or will introduce the changes which are certainly necessary in the educational system of the country, so long as the prizes to be gained are limited to 10 vacancies at Sandhurst per annum for all India and so long as the prospects of an Indian boy in the Army are not set upon a more assured and progressive basis than exists at present. And her consideration of importance is that there is reason to believe that the superior attractions of a career in the civil services have already diverted potential candidates for the Army, and it is natural that the minds of parents and of the educational authorities, should be impressed with the great measure of liberality which the Government have recently accepted in regard to the Indianisation of the civil side of the Indian administration. It will be said, and we recognise, that the civil services and the Army cannot be regarded as being on exactly the same plane in the matter of Indianisation. But the difference of treatment which is at present accorded in the two departments of the administration is great and conspicuous; and the result must surely be that the average Indian parent is reluctant to destine his son to a military career, and feels that the Indianisation of the Army is, "in the minds of the authorities", still suspect and uncertain.

"WIDEN FIELD OF OPPORTUNTY"

It is not our purpose or desire that the number of Indian King's Commissioned officers in the Army should be increased without reference to considerations of efficiency. We recognise that in the army there can only be one standard of efficiency, namely the highest. We hold strongly therefore, that the severity of the existing tests should not be relaxed in any way, and, if Indians capable of satisfying these tests are not forthcoming, then the pace of Indianisation must for the time lag behind the number of vacancies offered. But at the same time we contend that, in order to induce the best material to accept the admittedly arduous preparation for a military career and in order to induce the educational authorities in India to lend their active co-operation, it is necessary to widen the field of opportunity. Apart from reforms in matters of detail, which would not in themselves be sufficient, we can find no other satisfactory answer to our first term of reference.

UNIVESITY & SECTARIAN ENDOWMENTS

DISCUSSION IN SENATE

DR. VIEGAS' RESOLUTION LOST.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Saturday afternoon in Sir C. J. University Hall, Sir C. H. Setalwad, Vice-Chancellor presiding.

The University Senate threw off the proposition of Dr. A. G. Viegas recommending the Senate not to accept endowments for scholarships with sectarian or territorial limitations. The Senate approved of the applications of the Deccan College, Poona and Rajaram College, Kolhapur, for affiliation for Intermediate Science course and recognised the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and King Edward Hospital for post graduate degrees and diplomas.

AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

Dr. A. N. Meldrum moved to affiliate the Deccan College, Poona, for the Intermediate Science course for three years from June 1927 restricting the number of students in the Intermediate Science Class to 60.

The proposition was agreed to.

Similar resolution was also agreed to regarding the affiliation of Rajaram College, Kolhapur, for Intermediate Science Course, for three years from June 1927, restricting the students to a maximum of 75

Dr. R. N. Ranina then moved:—

"That the Senate approves the report of the Syndicate in the matter of the application for recognition of the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and King Edward VII Hospital for postgraduates medical degrees and diplomas and records its opinion that the recognition applied for be granted with retrospective effect from the 15th of February 1926."

The proposition was agreed to.

EXAMINATION CENTRES.

The Senate then agreed to the proposal of Mr. A. M. Kajiji to make Karachi also a centre for holding the first and second LL.B. examinations besides Bombay and Poona.

A similar proposition in the name of Dr. N. A. F. Moos to make Baroda a centre for holding Intermediate Examination in Science was also approved.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.

The following resolution standing in the name of Dr. S. K. Belvalkar was then agreed to without much discussion:—

(a) That at the B.A. Honours Examination in Languages other than English—

(1) There shall be three compulsory papers in English.

(2) There shall be three Honours papers in any one of the Languages other than English except the last five (Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Urdu and Sindhi) specified in "(a) Languages" under the head of "Optional Groups," on page 87 of the current issue of the University Handbook.

(3) There shall be four more papers of the Pass standard of which two must be in the same Language as for Honours, and the remaining two in the same Language as for Honours or in an allied Classical Language or in a Vernacular nearest allied to the Language in clause (2).

(4) (i) That the marks of Honours be calculated on the seven papers in (2) and (3) taken together, and (ii) that there be a paper in unseen passages in Sanskrit, as in Persian, Arabic, French and German.

(b) That consequential alterations be made in the regulations relating to the B.A. Honours Examination in Languages other than English and that the amended regulations be brought into operation in respect of the Examination to be held in 1930 and subsequent years.

SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENTS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved:—

"That the Senate is strongly of opinion that in future no offers of endowments for Scholarships, etc., with sectarian or territorial limitations should be accepted by the University."

Dr. Viegas said in the past they had encouraged people to come forward with their endowments but now that the University was 70 years old and was firmly established, they should discourage the practice of sectarian endowments. The present system, he submitted, tended to enhance communal tension and bitterness which they all deplored and in the interests of Indian nationalism he appealed the Senate to do away with the present system which was impeding the national progress.

Prof. K. T. Shah seconded the motion.

PLEA OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed opposing the motion said the Marathas and Mahomedans were among the backward classes in education and the University should give them every opportunity to further their education. If they discouraged taking sectarian endowments, it would tell hard upon the backward classes.

Mr. K. S. Aiyer also opposed the motion as the University required still more funds for scholarships.

Mr. M. A. Khan pointed out two recent endowments of lakhs of rupees to the University for sectarian purposes and said if they did not take such endowments, it would retard the education of the ambitious young men of their country.

Dr. J. J. Mody supported the motion on principle as he thought time had come to cry halt for sectarian endowments. The backward classes if they wanted higher education, could make arrangement through their communities or panchayets for scholarships, but as the University had come to a certain level, he supported the motion.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved an amendment at this stage to refer the matter to the Syndicate for report but was negatived.

The proposition of Dr. Viegas was then put to the vote and was declared lost.

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